# THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIV No 2 J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1925. $1.50 per year in advance



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**NOTICE OF MEETING**

## THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber in the Court House, Napanee, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1925, at 2 p.m.

To consider the passing of a By-Law revising the County Road system and the question of the erection of a Home for the Aged, and generally any other business that may be brought before the Council.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated, August 15th, 1925.

**School Opening.**

School supplies now in stock at NEELY'S.

WANTED—A maid, no washing. Apply to MRS. WILLOUGHBY.

FOR SALE—Motorcycle, cheap for quick sale. Apply V. COWLING.

WANTED—A small modern home to purchase or rent. Address BOX 401, Napanee.

FOR SALE—Ford Car in fair condition. Cheap for quick sale. Apply V. COWLING.

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

FOR SALE—One Star Touring in fine shape. Your present car can be traded on this and payment made to suit. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage. 38-tf

FOR SALE—One Overland Touring, newly painted, in good shape, some cash, or smaller car as part payment, balance on terms. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage.

FOUND—On Sunday night, on Bethel street, going to Varty Lake Camp, a purse. Owner may have same by proving and paying for this "ad." Apply at EXPRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE — One McLaughlin Touring, overhauled and painted, for sale cheap. Terms if wished. Smaller car taken in exchange. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage. 38-tf

**ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf**

FOR SALE—Solid brick house, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; large garden, barn, etc. Desirably situated corner Bridge and Richard sts. Apply to Mrs. L. F. BOGART, Napanee. 37-tf

FOR SALE—Farm, 225 acres, more or less, of late R. A. Fowler, M.P.P., and summer home, 2 acres, more or less, of late Daniel Fowler, R.C.A., Amherst Island. Apply U. M. WILSON, Napanee, Ontario. 22-tf

**VOTER'S LIST 1925**

Municipality of the Township of Sheffield, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sec. 9 of the Ontario Voter's Lists Act, the copies required by Section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Tamworth on the 20th day of August, 1925, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

JOHN W. PARKS,
Clerk of Township of Sheffield.
Dated at Tamworth, this 22nd day of August, 1925.

**VOTERS' LIST, 1925.**

**Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby in the County of Lennox and Addington.**

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act the copies required by said Section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Denbigh on the tenth day of August, 1925, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call on all Voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

HERBERT WARLICH,
Clerk of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this 20th day of August, 1925.

TAMWORTH.

Rev. Mr. Thornlee and family are away on their holidays.

G. A. Bateman, Kingston, and C. H. Rose called on friends in Tamworth on Monday last on their return from the back lakes.

Allen Way, British Columbia, is visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. (Dr.) O'Connor.

John Finn lost a valuable car by short circuit, Monday night. The car caught fire and burned up on the side of the road.

Carpenters are at work repairing the United Church, which was partly burned in the recent fire.

**Insure Your Buildings!**

Against decay, by using Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure paint, and improve your home surroundings 100 per cent. We also carry Government Standard White Lead, best Boiled Oil, Turpentine, etc.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore and two children and his mother motored here from Cazenovia on Friday last to visit their aunt, Miss Sarah Amey for a few days.

Mrs. (Dr.) Huxstable and little son, Gordon, South Butte, N.Y., are visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wright visited her sister, Mrs. Sager and Mr. Sager at Selby on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hartman entertained some of their Wilton friends on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Histed entertained their son, Herbert and family at Desermonte Sunday last.

Mr. E. M. McKim, who has been ill, is better, and Miss Burgoyne is also better.

Miss Celia Orster is spending a week in Napanee with friends.

Master Bernard Allore has been spending his vacation in Tweed.

The crusher and several men have moved to the east end of the village to repair the road to Newburgh.

Mrs. R. Cuthbert and six children spent Friday afternoon last with Mrs. J. Stewart and family before leaving for her home in Winnipeg, after spending two months with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McKim.

Mrs. Carr, of Napanee, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Histed.

Mr. Angus Bicknell, of Toronto, motorcycled here on Sunday last to visit Mr and Mrs. Joe Black and other school-mates for a week, this being his former home.

Rev. M. Mellow of Gretna, gave an eloquent sermon in the Union Church on Sunday morning last in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Anderson.

A large number of tourists have been visiting friends in this village for over a month past, taking in the beautiful scenery in this little hamlet.

MOSCOW NORTH.

A number of farmers have their grain all cut and some have threshed and report a great yield of grain.

Mr. Wellington Hawley and wife, of Owensgtchie, N.Y., spent a ady last week with his sister, Mrs. Sanford Degroff.

Mrs. C. Knapp and daughter, Annie, spent a day recently twith Mrs. Archie Albertson.

Mrs. Orinda Kellar and grandson, Leon, of Enterprise, are spending some time at Mrs. Sanford Degroff's.

Miss Florence Knapp is spending some time with friends at Enterprise.

Miss Verla Brown is spending a week with her sister, Florence, at Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter and Mrs. C. Knapp and daughter, Annie, spent Monday at Channonville, with Mr. and Mrs. Brent.

Mrs. Johnston and daughters, of Newburgh, spent Friday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Mr. George Curl and bride, of Whitby, have returned home after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl.

Mr. W. G. Richmond, of Tamworth, dined with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Makin Saturday.

Miss Ella Evans has returned home after spending some time with Mrs. Dewey, of Fernhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl and Mr. and Mrs. George Curl spent Saturday afternoon at Enterprise.

Mr. Fred Short, Mr. Garratt Short and Mr. David Nelle, of Dead Creek, called at Mr. Norman Jackson's Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and daughter, of Osano, Mich., are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. James Evans.

Master Bernard Evans has returned home after spending some time in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. James Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and daughter and Miss Ella Evans spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Scanlin, Enterprise.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

In the Estate of Margaret Deborah Robertson.

There will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserved bid, on September 17th, 1925, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of T. B. German, 60 John Street, Napanee, the following property namely:

The South East quarter of lot number seven in the fifth concession of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing fifty acres more or less.

The above is a very desirable property and is a very choice grazing farm being well watered by both well and spring water and is most conveniently situated, being about one mile west of the village of Selby, on the said fifth concession.

The property will be offered subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance within ten days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Executors,
William S. Whittington.
Sylvester X. Dupree. 39-d

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

## OBITUARY

MISS AMY A. DAVIS.

In the Adolphustown community there still live a few of the third generation of U. E. Loyalist descendants, but Miss Amy A. Davis, who passed away on Sunday last, August 16th, was one of the older of the fourth generation. She was a girl of seventeen when the Hay Bay Methodist church was abandoned and the new white frame church succeeding it was opened within sight of her home in the second concession. Outside that home her chief activities for the next quarter of a century were centred about that church and the schoolhouse on the opposite side of the road.

Amy was the fourth child of Archibald C. Davis and Amy Ann Huffnail, there being nine in all. Archibald's grandfather, Henry Davis, homesteaded lot 16 in the second concession of Adolphustown, on which Amy was born and spent her whole life. Her mother was a daughter of Jacob Huffnail, of South Fredericksburgh, whose Dutch U. E. Loyalist father, Andrew, homesteaded about a mile to the East of the Davis homestead. Thus the British and Dutch families intermarried in those early days in this country and produced a hardy race of people. The Huffnail family name has entirely disappeared, but the descendants under other names are scattered far and wide over the whole continent.

In Centennial year 1884, Amy saw the present brick U. E. L. Memorial Church erected on the site of the white church, and from that time to the present she has been closely identified with every form and movement of the Chrstian life of her beloved neighbors, and many intimate friends.

In the home of a large family of brothers and a sister, she always faithfully performed her part, freely giving her time and energies for the welfare of others, her only reward being the satisfaction of knowing that her many intimate friends, old and young, were enjoying the benefits of her unselfish devotion.

Outside a couple of visits with a brother in Manitoba, her whole life was spent quietly in her rural home.

Some weeks prior to her decease, Amy selected her pall-bearers from the large circle of her church associates in her native township and Fredericksburgh. They were Messrs. George Phippen, John Magee, Edmund Clough, John Humphrey, George Ruttan and Blake Harrison.

Many friends gathered at the home on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, and proceeded to the church, where Rev. H. B. Neal, a former pastor, meeting them from the Trenton district, conducted the service and burial.

The choir, of which the deceased had been a member for many years, rendered suitable music. Beautiful flowers strewed the casket and table, one spray being from the local W. M. S. with which Miss Davis had long been identified.

The brief address of the minister feelingly fererred to the many Christian virtues of the deceased, her good influence in the community as well as her unselfish devotion in the home, and the sweet fragrance of an unblemished Christian life. He read a beautiful poem to which his attention had been called by Mrs. Neal at his last visit to the bedside some weeks ago, which she had pinned to her Bible.

Amy Davis was laid to rest in the family plot at the rear of the church where she had toiled for years in battling with the weeds in out-of-season endeavor to keep the graves of her people. Her memory will be kept green in the minds and hearts of the people of that community, owing to her kindly smile and word of good cheer to every one she chanced to meet along the pilgrimage of the years. The journey has ended at last for her in this world, but has only just begun in that better land where manifold blessings have been prepared along the way for those who have proved faithful here.

MRS. CLARINDA JANE HOSEY.

Mrs. Clarinda Jane Hosey, who passed away at her home in Fulton, N. Y., was born at Collins Bay in the year 1841. She spent her girlhood days there and established a home in Napanee in her early young womanhood, where she lived until 1903, when she moved to Ottawa and later on to the States. She was the wife of William Nelson Hosey, of Napanee, who died in the year 1886, at Napanee. Mrs. Hosey was an invalid and patient sufferer during the past nine years of her life as the result of an affliction which caused her to be confined to her bed permanently. However, she bore her burden with true Christian fortitude and manifested an abiding faith in the teachings and principles of Jesus Christ at all times. She was a communicant at the Methodist Stone Church in Napanee for many years and was widely known for her numerous kindly deeds and loving disposition in helping others in misfortune, but she will probably be better remembered by the older residents of Napanee.

She is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Kingston, Ont., and the following sons and daughters: Mrs. C. Fanning, Fulton, N.Y.; Miss Ola B. Hosey, White Plains, N.Y.; James A. Hosey, Mount Carmel, Pa.; Walter S. W. Hosey, Henrietta, Okla., and John S. Hosey, Ottawa, Ontario. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Herrick at Fulton A short service was conducted at the grave by Rev. Tanton.

## NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UPPER SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

The following students who wrote on the recent Upper School Examinations at the Napanee Collegiate Institute have obtained the standing indicated. "1" indicates First Class Honours (75 per cent. or over); "2" Second Class Honours (66 to 74 per cent.); "3" Third Class Honours (60 to 65 per cent.) and "r" Pass Standing (50 to 59 per cent.)

The Certificates may be obtained from Mr. J. G. Fennell, Sec.-Treas. Board of Education at his office in the Town Hall.

| Name | English Composition | English Literature | History | Algebra | Geometry | Trigonometry | Botany | Zoology | Physics | Chemistry | Latin Authors | Latin Composition | French Authors | French Composition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akenbrack, E. | 35 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Armitage, E. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aylesworth, L. | 35 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barrett, K. | .. | .. | 40 | 35 | 33 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Benn, I. | c | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Breeze, E. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Breeze, M. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carmichael, E. | .. | .. | .. | c | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Cowle, R. | 2 | 3 | c | c | c | c | .. | .. | c | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Davern, G. | 3 | 3 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Daverne, C. | 40 | c | c | 42 | 37 | c | .. | .. | c | c | c | c | 44 | .. |
| Denison, G. | 2 | 2 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dowling, W. | 34 | 42 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Empey, G. | .. | .. | c | 33 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Empey, L. | 3 | c | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fennell, D. | 3 | c | 3 | 2 | 2 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| File, G. | 2 | 2 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| French, L. | 39 | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Garrett, M. | 39 | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ham, M. | 2 | 2 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Harrison, L. | 1 | 1 | c | c | c | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Henderson, E. | 3 | 3 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hill, A. | .. | .. | .. | c | c | c | .. | .. | c | c | c | c | 42 | .. |
| Irwin, R. | 2 | 2 | 13 | c | 34 | c | .. | .. | 46 | c | 39 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Jackson, G. | 3 | 3 | c | c | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Joyce, H. | .. | .. | c | c | c | c | .. | .. | 3 | c | c | c | 44 | .. |
| MacCormack, E. | 2 | 2 | c | c | c | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| McConnell, M. | 2 | 2 | c | c | c | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| McKeown, E. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | c | c | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miller, L. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Milligan, B. | 3 | 3 | c | c | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Milligan, N. B. | c | c | 42 | 42 | c | c | .. | .. | c | c | c | c | 42 | .. |
| Northmore, L. | .. | 47 | 19 | 32 | c | c | .. | .. | 44 | 47 | c | c | 44 | .. |
| Nugent, B. | .. | c | 2 | c | c | c | .. | .. | c | .. | 4 | c | c | .. |
| O'Ray, K. | .. | .. | 32 | 39 | 20 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | c | 34 |
| Philp, M. | .. | 1 | c | c | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Preslar, N. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purcell, F. | 3 | 3 | .. | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Randall, E. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 21 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | c | c | .. |
| Reid, C. | 26 | 39 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reid, M. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 11 | .. | 20 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rikley, M. | 39 | 46 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Simpson, L. | c | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scott, D. | .. | 37 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 38 |
| Smith, E. | .. | .. | c | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 42 | .. |
| Smith, G. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vanalstine, M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Walsh, A. | 38 | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Walters, J. A. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wartman, L. | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Way, M. | 35 | c | c | c | c | c | c | c | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Withers, G. | .. | 40 | 40 | c | c | c | .. | .. | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Woodruff, K. | c | c | .. | 33 | .. | 40 | c | c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Woods, L. A. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

BATH.

Miss Carrie Doyle, Kingston, has returned home after a pleasaont visit at B. B. Miller's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hogle, Chicago, are visiting at Mrs. J. Wemp's.

Mrs. E. N. Jory, Toronto, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bain.

Mrs. O'Rorke and daughter, Glen Park, N.Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGuin and family, Napanee, spent Sunday last with William McGuin's.

Master William McGuin is spending part of his holidays in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Stevenson and family, Napanee, are at Robert Calver's.

Miss Olive Smith spent a few days recently at Harry Mott's.

Master Harold Chapman is visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Arnold, Montreal, is at Mrs. Agnes Sharpe's.

WILTON WEST.

The warm weather is welcomed by all the farmers who have grain out waiting to be threshed.

Howard Shapter, Campbellford, is spending his holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Babcock, Wilton.

The "muddiest" game of soft ball was played after the rain on Friday last, between the Unclaimed Treasures and the Wilton Imps, the former winning by the score of 5-4. It was very exciting.

Miss Nellie Jordan, Campbellford, spent a few days with her friend, Miss Hazel Frink, who has returned home after spending a number of weeks in Watertown, N.Y., with friends and relatives.

A number from here attended a very exciting game of ball at Newburgh on Monday afternoon, it being the play-off between Odessa and Adolphustown. Owing to the hard work of both sides, especially in the last innings, made it very interesting for the Odessa "hooters," when the boys made four runs and changed the score 10-9.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Babcock, Misses Nellie Jordan, Hazel Frink and Mr. Howard Shapter spent Monday evening last at G. Lobb's, Bath.

Ross Curry and Miss Sigsworth, Peterboro, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Pretty, Kingston, spent Sunday last at John Frink's.

Mrs. Ann Hosey has returned home after spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Babcock spent Sunday last with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mills, Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Kingston, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. William Forsythe.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Davy on the arrival of a baby girl.

**The new French Enamel White Paint is the greatest advance in paint manufacturing of recent years. Absolutely will not turn yellow. One coat covers where two are ordinarily required and it costs no more. Ask for a demonstration at WALLACE'S, Napanee, Agents.**

MORVEN.

Picking corn and cutting grain seems to be the order of the day. The threshing machine is heard around.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, of Battersea, spent a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Percy Denton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Storey and Mr and Mrs. Roy Rose, Odessa West, spent Sunday last at Point Anne.

A wee baby boy has come to make his home at Percy Venton's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Perro and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Perro, of Newburgh, spent Sunday afternoon last at Mr. Peter Lavey's.

Miss Mary Wilson is visiting friends at Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. James Curran spent Tuesday afternoon in Napanee.

Mr. Foy Miller spent Sunday afternoon last in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lemmon and Percy Venton spent Tuesday in Kingston.

Many are looking forward to Napanee Fair and the school children are looking forward to the school opening.

ODESSA.

Mr. Albert Dawson, son of Mr. Wesley Dawson, merchant, of Odessa, met with a painful accident while out riding in the side car of a motorcycle. The accident took place at night at Mc-Michael's hill, near Kingston. A wagon, filled with farm produce, was making for Kingston without any lights and this was not observed by the motorcyclist. A collision occurred and the occupants of the cycle were thrown and badly shaken up. Medical attention was reuired.

A concert was held in the Town Hall in aid of the Public Library. Miss Hazel Frink, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Napanee, and all enjoyed the concert. A neat sum was realized. Dancing took place after the concert and was kept up till the wee small hours of the morning.

The new baker, Mr. Smithers, is meeting with great success. He has to get another oven to keep up with his orders.

Preparations are in order for the Odessa baseball team who have been fortunate in winning the cup of the Lennox and Addington League. The decisive game was played at Newburgh on Monday, where Odessa was successful in defeating Adolphustown 10 to 9 in a garrison finish.

Communion service took place at Union Continuing Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon last. The service was impressive and well attended.

Leslie McConnell, the captain of the successful Odessa baseball team, went west with the harvesters last week.

Mr. Smithers, the popular baker, has rented the property of Mr. John Kenny. He purposes bringing his family to live here. They are at present at Prescott, Ontario.

Mr. Stanley Holmes and family have returned to the village after a very pleasant summer vacation. Mr. Ross, who relieved him, has returned to the Royal Bank at Napanee.

NEWBURGH HIGH SCHOOL
MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMS.

The following are the reports of the departmental examinations for the Middle School of Newburgh High School. I, indicates first class honours, II, second, III third, and C, a pass mark. All students are requested to be present at the opening of school to receive certificates.

Lillian A. Akenbrack Eng. Lit., C.)

L. Muriel Bell (Eng. Comp., C.; Alg. I.)

Aileen Byrnes Anc. Hist., C.; Chem., C.)

Percy L. Byrom (Anc. Hist., C.; John W. Cook (Eng. Comp., C.; Eng. Lit., III.; Br. Hist., III.; Anc. Hist., I.; Alg. III.; Geom. I.; Phys. I.; Chem. II.; Lat. Auth. C.; Lat. Comp. III.; Fr. Auth. C.; Fr. Comp. C.; —

Gertrude M. Craigen (Eng. Comp., C.; Alg. II.; Geom. II.; Phys. C.; —

Lulu E. Finke (Eng. Comp. C.; Eng. Lit., C.; Alg. C.; —

Hazel H. Freeman (Eng. Comp. C.; Eng. Lit. II.; Br. Hist. C.; —

A. Madelon Hinch (Anc. Hist. III.; Alg. III.; Geom. I.; Phys. C.; Chem. III.; Lat. Auth. C.; Lat. Comp. C.; Fr. Auth. C.; Fr. Comp. C.; —

Geo. G. Hunt (Eng. Comp C.; Br. Hist. III.; —

Floyd H. Judge (Anc. Hist. C.; Alg. C.; Geom. C.; Phys. C.; Chem. II.; Fr. Auth. C.; Fr. Comp. C.; —

L. Madge Luther (Eng. Comp. C.; Eng. Lit. III.; Br. Hist. C.; —

Beatrice E. McGuire (Eng. Comp. C.; Alg. I.; Chem. C.; Lat. Comp. C.; —

Gerald A. McGuire (Eng. Comp. C.; Alg. C.; —

W. Archie McNeely (Br. Hist. II.; Anc. Hist. C.; Geom. I.; Phys. I.; Chem. I.; —

Muriel A. Milligan (Eng. Comp. C.; Eng. Lit. C.; Br. Hist. C.; Alg. II.; —

Marjorie A. Moore (Eng. Comp. C.; Alg. I.; —

Helen G. Ramsay (Br. Hist. II.; Anc. Hist. II.; Geom. II.; Phys. III.; Chem. C.; Fr. Auth. C.; Fr. Comp. C.; —

Hugh Ramsay (Anc. Hist. C.; Alg. C.; Geom. I.; Lat. Auth. C.; Lat. Comp. III.; —

Robert R. Ramsay (Eng. Comp. C.; Alg. C.; Lat. Comp. C.; —

Verta E. Saul (Alg. III.; Chem. CV.; —

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Jessie B. Weese (Eng. Comp. C.; Alg. III.; Geom. C.; —

Meredith M. Wilson (Eng. Comp. I.; Eng. Lit. III.; Br. Hist. C.; Alg. C.; Chem. I.; —

Emily C. Yeomans (Eng. Lit. II.; Alg. I.; Geom. II.; —

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

### PAUL AND THE PHILIPIAN JAILOR.

Sunday, Aug. 30—Acts 16-40. Golden Text—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved (Acts 16-31).

Demon possession is not a state of mind. It is the occupation of the human body and mind by another igdividual, who s an evil spirit. It is just as definite and literal an occupation as when a person enters and occupies a house, only the house is a human body and personality and the new tenant is an intruding spirit.

Such demon possession may result in physical disease, or mental disease, or both. But insanity is not ordnarly demon possession.

The new Testament makes these facts clear and unmistakable. Our Lord did not "accommodate himself to the primitive and mistaken ideas of his day" when he recognized demon possession, and declared it with any unmistakable words, and cast out demons. Paul was illumined and guided and empowered by the Holy Spirit in dealing with similar cases.

It is important to keep this in mind as we study this lesson. A young woman was demon possessed. The evil spirit was one of "divination," which means that using her voice it would give out information as "fortune-tellers" attempt to do today. She was evidently a slave and her owners made money by this occult and supernatural power of the girl.

A strange fact concerning evil spirits that were occupying human bodies was that, in the presence of Christ or His ambassadors, they would unwillingly testify to Him. Thus this demon possessed girl followed after Paul and Luke and Silas, and cried out that they were "servants of the most high God, which show unto us the way of salvation."

God does not need or desire the testimony of evil spirits. As this continued many days, Paul finally commanded the spirit, in the name of Christ, to come out of the girl. "And he came out the same hour." This passage is clear testimony to the reality and personality of such demons.

The girl was set free from her awful condition. But with her freedom she lost her uncanny power of divination, and her owners lost a money-making slave. The power of Christ often interferes with unworthy business. There are some business men who frankly say that they do not pay attention to their Christian principles when handling a business deal. And cases have been known in foreign missionary fields when heathen—who were being evangelized, have come to the missionaries and asked them not to tell the people any more about Christ, as it interfered with certain practices they wished to continue.

On the other hand there are hosts of true Christian business men who know from personal experience that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come" (I. Timothy 4:8). A man can be a successful business man and a faithful, "Spirit-filled" Christian at the same time.

These unworthy slave-owners naturally turned against Paul and Silas. They went to the local authorities, lied about them, and had them cast into prison, after first receiving a brutal beating with "many stripes." Christ had prophesied that, because they had persecuted Him, they would also persecute his disciples; and His word was fulfilled.

It was a severe testing time for the missionaries, but they counted it all joy when they fell into this testing (James 1-2). How is it with us? When we are lied about and persecuted, do we pray and sing praises unto God, even in the blackness of midnight, as these men did?

God honored their faith, and the fact that they rejoiced in the Lord always, even while their feet were fast in the stocks. He sent a great earthquake, which shook the very foundations of the prison. The barred doors were flung open, and manacles dropped off.

Why did God do this? Was it merely in order to set Paul and Silas free, or was it in order to set free the enslaved spirit of the keeper of the prison? This jailor was on the point of committing suicide when he found the prison doors open, for if the prisoners had escaped his life would have been forfeit. But Paul stopped him with a loud voice: "Do thyself no harm; for we are all here."

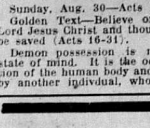
Perhaps the jailor had already heard Paul preaching in Philippi, for it may be that the manifest action of God brought conviction of sin into his soul. Whatever the cause, he cried out in agony these men must be saved, not his prisoners, and asked them what he must do to be saved.

The answer that came was the word that the Lord Jesus Christ Himself gave to a theological preacher, Nicodemus, some twenty-five years earlier (John 3:16). The jailor was told to "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

But Paul did not stop there. He added the wonderful words, "And thy house." It is one of the many passages that run through the entire Bible, and which show that every saved person has the right to claim, by faith, the salvation of his whole family. Are we doing it?

A midnight revival meeting followed. Paul and Silas unfolded the wonders of the Gospel to that Roman jailor, and all that were in his house. In the same minute they entered to them, washing and cleansing their bodily wounds; and then they baptized him and all his household. "straightway" and they all sat down to supper together.

There is only one person in the universe who could have brought to pass that change, instantly, completely and eternally. That person is the Lord Jesus Christ, for "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12).

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## SIDE-STEPPED TARIFF ISSUE

Amid all the shouting and clamor for high protection from members of the Conservative party, the electors of the Dominion should not forget that during the three years he was in office, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen positively declined to touch the tariff at any price. Now he says in effect: "Please won't you forget all my political stupidities while I was in power and put me back again."

But the people of this country had a clean-up in the Fall of 1924, and it is difficult to entertain the belef that they are willing to return to a condition of affairs which it made it imperative that the old party of privilege should be ousted with a finality that left nothing to the imagination as regards its conclusiveness.

The statement is made again and again that the United States has been made a great country by protection. As a matter of fact the country to the south of us has been built up by free trade between the forty-eight states, any of which is as big as the average European country. They have had free trade among themselves, hence their unparalleled growth and expansion. They have every variety of soil and climate, abundance of coal and minerals, and with the exception of nickel, all these advantages, together with splendid inter-communication facilities, have made the country what it is today.

Under their protective system they are not selling as much to Canada today as they were three or four years ago. During the last year Mr. Meighen was in office, 37 per cent. of all we bought came from United States; last year the proportion was 20 per cent.

Let high tariff enthusiasts bear these facts in mind. Liberals are aware of them and appreciate their importance. The electors of this country are asked to be faithful to the party that has got faith with them in reduced taxation, less expenditure of public money, a sincere desire for retrenchment and economy and a determination to expend trade, while at the same time lessening the cost of production.

## SANITARY ASPECTS OF FARM WATER SUPPLY

(Expermental Farms Note)

It is a well-known fact that with the introduction of public water supplies in cities and towns which had previously been dependent on domestic wells, the death rate from typhoid fever, the most serious of water-borne diseases, has decreased to a remarkable extent.

In our country districts, however, where the scattered population makes the establishment of a public water supply system impossible, the farmer is obliged to depend upon his own domestic source, which is, in most cases, the shallow well. That such a well can be a source of positive danger from typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea, and other disorders, has been amply proven, but to many farmers do not realize fully the importance of a pure unpolluted water supply, or the danger to their families and their stock lurking in contaminated water.

The location of the farm well is frequently faulty and denotes a lack of knowledge of the danger to health from water when there is any chance of drainage or leaking from such sources of pollution as barnyards, cesspools, privy, manured fields, sink drains, etc. Not only should the well be placed at a reasonable distance from such sources of filth (say 40-50 yards), but also, if possible, on higher ground. The more porous the ground, the greater should be the distance from any contaminating source.

Even when the well is removed from any source of pollution, the ground water should be analyzed to filter through at least 12 to 15 feet of soil before entering the well. Soil tends to remove germs and impurities from surface washings. The water, however, should be made to really filter through the soil by sinking well to the sides of the well, for a depth of 12 to 15 feet are tight and impervious to water. The top, naturally, should be so constructed that no contamination can possibly enter.

Water may be seriously polluted without showing this by its taste or appearance. A bright, sparkling water is by no means a guarantee of a pure supply. When however, water from a well becomes cloudy or turbid after a heavy rain, there is evidently some defect, for this condition indicates that surface washings are entering without proper filtration.

The Divisions of Bacteriology and Chemistry at the Central Experimental Farm make analysis of water samples submitted by farmers living within a reasonable distance. Application for instructions as to taking the sample should first be made.

### Shot by a Candle.

A remarkable inscription cut into the stone wall of the lower ramparts of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle has excited the curiosity of many visitors. No date is attached, and there is no explanation of its meaning beyond the actual words: "C. Horne—Shot by a Candle."

Curiously enough, however, an old Windsor family has come to light which contains, under the date June 8th, 1823, this remarkable entry: "Thos. Horne, Clever Lane, was killed by a man shooting a rush-light at him from a gun. Buried at Eton, June 11th."

There is no evidence that the inscription on the castle wall and this entry in a diary refer to the same incident, but the probability is that they do. In reference to the event itself, it was probably the tragic end of what was meant for a joke, the offender thinking a tallow candle would merely startle or frighten the poor fellow's body and do him no injury, whereas it has been proved that a candle can be fired through an inch board.

### Heat Bursts Gravel.

The bureau of standards has found that if the concrete is made with gravel, particularly siliceous gravel, there is a tendency for the stone to burst in extreme heat, which disintegrates the concrete. Accordingly it is recommended that gravel be avoided wherever possible, but if impossible the gravel concrete may be protected from extreme heat by coating it with an inch of cement held in place by a wire mesh. Plasters may also be used in which asbestos is the principal constituent.

## BE FAIR WITH YOUR CAR

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

Suppose that there is a law which compelled you to put in a year in an automobile school, learning the theory, as well as practise of different parts of the automobile. Reader, it looks nice in type, but you're laughing—perhaps because it looks absurd too. Take my word for it that such a law would extend your car's life to ten years instead of four to six years, now the average life of a car.

To expect an automobile which has seen hard service all through the winter to have "pep" and to operate satisfactorily is unreasonable—yet most of you cuss the old boat when she begins to get distemper. You are doing yourself and your car an injustice and you do not realize that you are to blame for the failure of your car to give long service because you do not give it the proper attention. It won't cost you much to have the necessary "tonic" administered to your car, for it is only necessary to go carefully over all parts of the car to tighten and adjust them up. Or if you don't feel able to do it, let the repairman give it the "once over." You'll find it to be the best investment that you have made since buying the car.

What causes a rear axle to break? For one thing, it is bad for the axle and everything else for the car to jerk along on three cylinders when you should be running on four. If the clutch does not engage properly, you are throwing a sudden load on the axle—a sudden shock which has a tendency to twist it off. I personally know of many cases in which the axle has been broken off by letting in the clutch suddenly in an effort to get out of a hole. Don't neglect the clutch. It can be kept soft and smooth in operation without slipping, and then, when you engage it, there will be no sudden shock.

Universal joints fairly cry for grease and attention. Unless you heed the warning at once, it is too late to save them, for they are worn and rattle ever after. Invest in a creeper or HUNT UP SOME OLD CLOTHES AND GO FOR A TOUR UNDER YOUR CAR. It isn't necessary to do it very often, but it is a great deal better to explore the under part of your car at your leisure in the garage than awake off on some lonely road in the dead of the night. And the fellow who tows you home with a span of mules is laughing in his sleeve at you, I know, for mule hire on a trip to the coast several years ago cost me the price of a new tire, and I wasn't driving a flivver either.

## "PLACES AND PERSONS."

### Margot Is Entertaining and Amusing In Her Third Book.

An archbishop had been ordered by his doctor to go away for change and rest. Accordingly, he spent a week at Bournemouth. At the end of the seven days he was presented with his hotel bill, which seemed to him excessive. However, he paid the head waiter and proceeded to depart.

At that moment the hotel proprietor approached him.

"It is our custom, your Grace," he said, humbly, "to ask all visitors of distinction to write something in our visitors' book. May we hope that you will confer a similiar honor upon us?"

"Certainly," said the archbishop, and immediately sat down and wrote: "I came here for rest and change; the latter's got the change and the proprietor the rest."

This story is told by Margot Asquith in her book, "Places and Persons." Lady Oxford, who also must use her title of Countess of Oxford and Asquith when she writes books, is an entertaining and amusing as ever in this third volume from her pen. Here is another extract:—

"I asked him (Lord Carson) if he knew a man by the name of Smith. He replied that he had said when invited to discuss future life in an afternoon assembly of country gentlemen.

"After listening for some time to a lot of foolish vaporings, he said:—

"Gentlemen, it is true what Wordsworth says: 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy,' but is that a reason why we should lie about Heaven in our middle age?'"

In another chapter, the authoress shares with us a limerick that took her fancy. It is:—

There was an old lady of Sheen,
Whose musical ear was not keen;
She remarked: "It is odd
That I cannot tell 'God
Save the Weasel' from 'Pop goes the Queen'."

This story was related to the authoress by Mark Twain, the great humorist, at a public lecture stopped in the middle of addressing a large audience and asked the chairman of the meeting for a glass of water, since he had strained his voice.

The chairman left the platform and reappeared with some milk, into which he had poured some rum. He handed the glass to the speaker, who paused in one of his most dramatic periods and drained it. As he put the glass down he exclaimed: "Gosh! what cows!"

The wife of the famous statesman has much to say of her lecture tour in America. She confesses that the first time she spoke in New York was a great ordeal. It was brightened somewhere about the middle by a woman in the gallery, who shouted at the top of her voice: "You've got my money for nothing. Good-bye, I've had enough of you!" The authoress declares that the interruption was a tremendous help to her.

There are many more stories of famous people, and the book sparkles with little pieces of wisdom. For example:—

"People are separated more than they think by a different taste in jokes."

"You can say clever things about almost anything but home, and to describe this there is no language."


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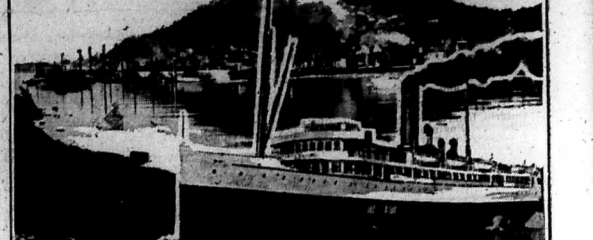
## Wrangell is Prospectors' Base



(Upper) A bird's-eye view of Wrangell, which was the base for the gold rush in '98, and from which prospectors this year are setting out on further explorations. (Lower) Another view of Wrangell, on the south-east coast of Alaska. (Insert) A Canadian Pacific steamer which is on the Alaska coast route.

The town of Wrangell, superbly situated off the coast of South-Eastern Alaska, is the centre of unusual interest this season, as the base from which prospectors are going in large numbers up the Stikine River into the Cassiar and Dease Lake Districts of Northern British Columbia. While the Gold Rush seems not so universal as was at first predicted—during the Winter months a stampede only comparable to the rush of '98 into the Yukon was very generally foretold—it is in all likelihood a more healthy influx of practical mining men from whose explorations in these richly mineralized districts much good may be expected.

It was the Gold Rush of '98 that made of Wrangell the town that it is to-day, though it is one of the oldest settlements in Alaska. Its foundation dates back to 1830 when Baron Wrangell was Governor of Alaska, and a trading post was established there. This was the leade of the Iskoot and it waters a region famous for its scenery, big game, and mineral prospects. The whole journey occupies four days. The way into the Cassiar and Dease Lake country is made by pack train from Telegraph Creek and for the benefit of prospectors going in during this season copies of the Report of Dr. O. M. Dawson can be obtained by applying to the Director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, or 510 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. Although this report was written nearly forty years ago, it contains a wealth of information regarding the country, and the placers worked in the early days, thereby bearing out the high standard of all the reports made by this remarkably accurate and able geologist, Dr. O. M. Dawson.

Bardsey has no stores and no saloons, but it has a chapel and a school. The population had the corn farms and lived very much on communal lines as regards general supplies. Stores were brought in bulk and "dumped" on the land for equal distribution. There was no crime there, for "moral suasion" exercised by the "Parliament"—comprising all the adults—was sufficient to maintain law and order.

King Love Pritchard is a regularly crowned monarch and has an impressive crown, though his favorite headgear always has been a rough pilot cap and his "sceptre" a large pipe. He was elected by his fellow islanders in 1911 in succession to King John H., who abdicated, and incidentally, died in a Welsh poorhouse. The retiring monarch has no particular plans for the future, but apparently he has no fear of starvation—Welsh laws always will permit him to enter a poorhouse.

Only two miles as the crow flies, the sea passage between Bardsey and the mainland is made nearer five miles by strong currents which are impassable in rough weather, and entail isolation for periods of a month or five weeks on end. It was the tobacco famine during the last period of isolation which decided the older inhabitants to quit. "We had the smoke coffee and tea instead of tobacco," complained King Love, and that proved too much. Bardsey possesses no radio sets, nor even a gramophone to while away the hours of isolation, and the mails have only been delivered monthly.

### Animal Centenarians.

The greatest age that can be attained by the various species of animals varies considerably. Among mammals the large animals usually live longer than the small ones, but this law is not valid among birds, the parrot, for example, reaching the same age as the eagle.

Spiders live one to two years; beetles have been kept prisoners for five years. The queen bee often live for five years, while the working bees usually live only six weeks. Ants have been kept in captivity for fifteen years, while the toad has been known to attain forty years. A turtle was kept in captivity for 150 years, and the specimen in question may have been 300 years old.

The age of birds is known best. The household rooster lives fifteen to twenty years; the goose and the elder-duck, 100 years; the swan, 102 years; the stork, seventy; the falcon, 162; the golden eagle, 104; the blackbird, eighteen; the canary, as much as twenty-four, and the parrot also two years. Of the mammals, the horse attains forty to sixty years; the sheep, twenty; the dog, twenty-eight; the cat, twenty-two, and the elephant and the whale 200 years.

### MARRIAGE IN BIRD'S NEST.

Handsome Husbands and Jealous Wives.

Birds have their honeymoons, their engagements, and their flirtations just like human beings. A "wife bird" will fiercely attack any unattached female with whom she sees her husband flirting. Some male birds are far more attractive than others, and receive many more "offers of marriage" from the females than their fellows.

These facts were revealed by Mr. Julian S. Huxley, the famous zoologist, in a lecture on "The Courtship of Animals" before the Royal Institution in London, England.

"One finds flirtations in the case of the crested grebe," he said. "If the female is sleepy, and pays no attention to the courting of the restless male, he will go off and make advances to another unattached female. One always finds that the sleepy bird immediately wakes up."

"She begins fiercely to attack not her mate, but the other female. This is followed by a violent shaking of the neck—an act of courtship—towards her mate.

"Louisiana herons have a kind of honeymoon. The female rests her head in a sentimental way against the male. When one bird has been sitting on the nest, and the other returns, there is a greeting ceremony. The returning bird shows its plumage while the other goes and finds a stick, which is presented to its mate. The stick is then built into the nest."

Mr. Huxley said that male and female buntings remain in the nest together for some time before any eggs are laid.

"It is, in fact, an engagement period," he said. "There is something which prompts the female to seek a mate, but there is no actual mating."

Mr. Huxley also spoke of a bird called the phalarope. "The female does most of the courtship," he said. "She condescends to lay the eggs, but the male sits on them. The female goes off and forms bachelor parties with the other females."

### A Query.

Sesing his mother nod pleasantly to the minister, Archie inquired, "Who's that, mamma?"

"That's the man who married me, dear," she replied.

"Then if that's the man who married you," said Archie, "what's dad doing at our house?"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## KING 'LOVE' ABDICATES

### INHABITANTS LEAVING BECAUSE OF LONELINESS.

Only Two Miles Separate Bardsey From Welsh Shore, But Island King Says Young People Refuse to Live There.

Without bloodshed or revolution of any kind, another kingdom has toppled and a monarch has laid down his sceptre.

The "King" has simply got "fed up" with his job, and the inhabitants of his kingdom are quitting because they find the place too lonely.

This surprising kingdom is Bardsey Island, which comprises 444 acres of green land in the Atlantic, a few miles off the coast of Carnarvonshire, Wales, and the abdicating monarch is "King" Love Pritchard, who has spent the whole of his eighty-three years of life on the island and who has been undisputed ruler of a community of some sixty souls since 1911.

The last retreat of the ancient Welsh bards and the reputed burial ground of 20,000 saints, Bardsey Island would at first sight appear to be an ideal kingdom. There are no social or political worries, the island is fertile and there is no housing problem. Houses, in fact, are particularly cheap and there are no local "rates" or taxes.

The trouble is the inaccessibility of the mainland during the greater part of the year, and the islanders have got tired of their isolation and burn for communion with the outer world.

Recently the island was cut off for six weeks by the Atlantic, and, although there was no actual famine, it proved to be the last straw and King Love and his subjects finally decided to quit.

Interviewed regarding his decision, the aged monarch said: "Our minds are made up. Things are changing so the young people will not stop here. They want to get away to the big cities and see life and be where there are fine clothes. One by one they go away and the old folk are dying off. Those of us that are alive cannot be on our own, so we are determined to move to Aberdaren, across the water."

Fifty years ago the population of Bardsey was just a little more than 100; to-day it is fewer than sixty, and there are not sufficient young men left to row across to the mainland in fine weather for sure.

# THE ROMANCE OF OIL

KNOWN AT BAKU SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL.

First Mentioned In America In 1632 —Now Turning Out Millions and Millions of Barrels of This Valuable Product.

In 1632 a Franciscan missionary writing from America spoke of "springs of oil" occurring in what is now Allegheny County. The Red Indians when they suffered from sickness used to skim it from the surface of the water in the creeks and drink it as medicine.

This was in the days when herds of buffalo and flocks of wild turkeys ranged the continent from north to south. Now they are gone, together with the Red Indians, and only the oil remains.

Such was the first reference to oil in the New World, which now annually produces millions upon millions of barrels of this valuable and indispensable product. But for the real ancient history of oil we naturally have to go back to the Old World, though in producion it lies far behind the Western lands.

Oil has been known at Baku since time immemorial. Baku was the Mecca of the Hindoo fire worshippers, and was annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. The Temple of Surakhani was for centuries the Seat of the Sacred Fire, and as late as the 'eighties was still visited by priests from Iran.

Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, saw and described the burning springs, and Persia has been known since earliest times to contain oil. Of recent years the Persian fields have been proved to be some of the richest in the world.

We find that the Romans knew the use of oil from Persia and burned it in lamps in the Temple of Jupiter. This is the first recorded instance in history of its use for lighting purposes.

After the decline of the Roman Empire petroleum was forgotten or neglected, and it was not until centuries had elapsed that it was again used for this purpose.

Not a hundred years ago our ancestors wrote their manuscripts by the fitful light of a candle, or by the sputtering flare of a lamp burning animal or vegetable oil. But the march of civilization discovered the latest properties in the thick viscous substance which oozed out from certain parts of the earth's crust.

In 1859 the first oil-well was sunk in America by a man named Drake, and within a comparatively short time other wells were sunk and a ready market found for the products, says a writer in John o' London's Weekly.

The torch of enlightenment was soon carried into the uttermost corners of the world, and into the homes of rich and poor alike the paraffin lamp found its way, diffusing its mellow light on countless family circles.

A common enough article surely, but what a wealth of romance behind it!

Other and varied uses were found for the remaining fractions of crude oil, chief among which is the propulsion of motor vehicles.

As kerosene it lights our way in the dark places; as motor spirit it makes our cars fly along the road easily, smoothly, and swiftly; as a lubricant it minimizes the wear and tear of the gigantic machines in the world's great factories; and as fuel oil it propels the warships of Britain across every sea.

### Some Young Old People.

To those who insist that a man should be allowed to retire from active life at 65 or younger the following facts may be of value.

An Irishman of ninety-eight recently emigrated to America, there to start life over again. That is pretty good going; but pales before the case of a Kentish mouth grandmother who wanted to swim the English Channel.

The ladies have been rather more active than the men, but Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is eighty-four, recently addressed the Dorchester Debating and Dramatic Society, and a gentleman seventy years older wrote a letter to a leading paper.

Age, of course, is not always the handicap we are apt to imagine it is. Gladstone was over seventy at the time of the Midlothian campaign, and was Prime Minister of Britain when over eighty. We have to go back a few centuries, however, to find a parallel to the recent case of the Mexican lady who was sent to jail in 1909 who had been in the service of a family for eighty-seven years."

The first domestic servant to write a book, Miss Margaret Singer, spent the greater part of her life in the service of the family of Sir George Abercrombie. Some years ago she lost her left arm through blood poisoning, but she did not allow this to interfere with her literary ambitions.

When the tables in life's drama are turned the relations between master and servant are sometimes very interesting. When the Egyptian banks failed some years ago, one very rich woman lost nearly every penny she possessed. Her servant, who had been in her service many years, said, "Well, I'll just keep thee. I've saved all my wages for forty years and there's enough to keep us."

Much romance is hidden away in the seemingly prosaic life of many domestic servants. "A mistress for me," said Mr. Sly, "that she had reason to scold one of her old maids for insubordinate behaviour. After a time the defiant servant produced a sheet of paper which proved to be a marriage certificate. She had been secretly married many years before to the woman's brother!

One of Mr. Sly's most amusing stories of domestic life concerns a butler who served two maiden ladies in a house near Hyde Park, London. He gave notice to his employers, who were greatly astonished after his long term of service with them.

"Are you getting married?" they asked. "No," said he, "I'm just tired of work and want to retire and settle down to a gentleman's life."

After a few minutes' hesitation his employers called him back and asked him which he was going to marry! He lost no time in settling the delicate question, but on the way to the church insisted on sitting in his usual place beside the coachman.

### AMONG THE HEAD-HUNTERS.

#### Collecting Camphor Is a Dangerous Occupation.

There are few more dangerous occupations than collecting camphor.

Formosa, which practically produces the world's supply of camphor, is inhabited by a race of head-hunters whose intractable savagery is without equal to-day. Thousands of camphor gatherers, chiefly imported Chinese, have paid toll with their heads.

Scattered through the island, for the purpose of distilling the drug from logs, are approximately 5,000 stills, run by small communities of workers and protected by Japanese troops. This measure of protection is not always sufficient to awe the head-hunters, who, without warning, sweep out of the forests and fall upon the villages on their errand of destruction.

Formosa is the only country in the world where large forests of camphor trees still remain. An idea of the tremendous wealth contained in these forests may be gained from the fact that from one tree alone, with a girth at the foot of twelve feet, camphor to the value of $5,000 has been distilled.

The Japanese Government has no intention of allowing the aborigines' taste in skulls to come between them and their monopolies. In addition to the subsidy of $1,000,000 which it has voted towards the industry's more rapid development, it is adding every year more troops to the large number resident in the island. Unless the head-hunters accept civilized methods in the near future, they face invasion and summary defeat, if not extermination.

### What Is a Ton?

People sometimes talk about ships "weighing" so many tons, with the mistaken idea that a ton of ship is much the same as a ton of coal.

A ship's tonnage has nothing to do with tons of weight.

Henry VII. introduced the "Navigation Act," the first of its kind, by which he prohibited the importation into England of Bordeaux wine in any vessels except those owned by his liege.

There was much trade in those days between England and Bordeaux, which had once been an English possession, and wine was the principal commodity carried. It came to us in huge barrels called tuns.

Ever since then English ships have been measured by tunnage—or, as we now call it, "tonnage"—capacity, that is to say by the number of barrels of Bordeaux wine which they could stow in their holds. The unit has been adopted by all the navies and the merchant fleets of the world, and represents measurement, not weight.

### ROMANCES "BELOW STAIRS."

#### People Who Began Their Careers as Domestic Servants.

As they gaze into the windows of London's large fashion shops, says an Old Country paper, few people have any idea that some of these lucrative establishments are owned by people who began their careers as domestic servants.

"I remember one butler," said Mr. William Sly, secretary of the Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, "who managed to save thirty pounds. He married a cook who had saved a similar amount, and with this capital they set up a small drapery shop. Before the one-time butler died he owned over a dozen shops in England and one in Berlin. He left more than £175,000 to the fortunate woman of his choice."

A servant who had seen more of the world than many people in other walks of life died recently at the age of one hundred years. She was Miss Caroline Chipp, who, as a young girl, carried despatches during the revolution in Paris in 1830. She succeeded where men failed, and many daring escapes were made with her help. During this time she was in the employ of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. She visited nearly all the Courts of Europe and travelled all over the world.

No less remarkable is the case of a poor butler in Ireland who spent most of his spare time and money in self-education. He became acquainted with Cardinal Newman, whom he used to visit at Oxford. Finally he was converted to the Church of Rome. At an examination for the priesthood he secured first place, although many University students competed.

"Long service in one family," said Mr. Sly, "is by no means unusual. I have many on my books who have been with the same employer for over fifty years. A friend of mine died in 1909 who had been in the service of a family for eighty-seven years."

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## Wonders of the Potteries

The ugliness of the potteries in England is as frank and open as that of the other Staffordshire industrial centre, the Black Country, which, too, owes its existence to the riches beneath it. Nearly all the materials used in the potteries are brought from a distance—clay from Dorset, china clay and decomposed granite from Cornwall, and so on—but coal in abundance is on the spot.

Most romantic of all the products that flow from afar to "Cup and Saucer Land" is gold in grains just as washed out. It is used for ornamentation. In one of the "pot-banks," or works, there is an isolated spot where enough of the precious metal to make a king's ransom has been ground under the strictest supervision.

It is coal that gives the last touch of hideousness to the district. For pit-banks of unspeakable dismalness are scattered among the long, straggling lines of buildings and the hundreds of "pot-banks," dotted with ovens like ginger-bee hives, tall chimneys, and vast "sherd-ricks" (monstrous heaps of broken "wasters," some of them rising a couple of hundred feet above the level), that constitute the Six Towns, over which hangs a pall of thin, grey smoke.

Mr. Arnold Bennett makes the number of towns five; but what can you expect of a man born and bred in a district where a "dozen" is any number from one to seventy-two? All plates are twelve to the dozen, but cups and saucers are thirty-six, and other small ware eighteen, twenty-four, thirty-six, up to seventy-two—for some purposes. The quaint arithmetic has been arranged to simplify the payment of the oven men; but there are other "counts," and no two are alike.

There is, however, another side to the picture. Ugly though the area is, it is surpassingly rich in industrial marvels, and it comes into touch with our daily life more often than most of us are aware. The most important pottery manufacturing district in the world, it supplies us with an immense variety of products, from tiles to precious porcelain and statuary, thus ministering to our actual needs as well as to our aesthetic sense.

All over it is the potter's wheel, essentially the same to-day as it was more than four thousand years ago, though it is now operated with greater rapidity than it was by the ancient Egyptians. A good worker will make "three" or four hundred half-pint pots in an hour.

In some works, too, you may see in course of manufacture every kind of pottery, from the cheapest kitchen ware to valuable porcelain. Of dinner services alone, the range is enormous, some—intended, apparently, only for millionaires—costing thirty pounds or more a plate.

Vases also are displayed in the showrooms, where a gorgeous riot of color meets the eye. The painting on one may have taken weeks to complete, and it may be a charming example of the work of a ceramic artist—a man of European reputation—who has specialized for years on one flower, such as the orchid or the rose.

Still more remarkable are the specimens preserved in the museums, some of which contain masterpieces of the potter's art. For several reasons, the most interesting of these institutions is the one at the Etruria Works. It is the home of priceless possessions, many of them associated with Josiah Wedgwood.

A "wondrous organism," in truth, is the potteries. Ugly in itself, it yet affords a means of bringing color and grace into any home, and thus, after all, it does a great work and amply justifies its existence.

### Ancient Time-Pieces.

From the sundial, the first time-recorder, to the present wrist-watch, methods of marking time have varied greatly. The Chaldeans and Egyptians had a water clock called a clepsydra. A stream of water dripped into a jar and on reaching a certain level moved what to-day would be called a ball-cock. This worked a rod along. Plato introduced the clepsydra, or water clock, into Greece, and it is supposed that this method of time measurement was used in the Middle East even before that time. A specimen of the clepsydra can be seen at the British Museum. Sand-glasses, known to the present generation as egg-boilers, were invented about A.D. 330 by a monk of Chartres named Luitprand, and, according to a French prescription, the sand used was black marble dust, ground fine and boiled in wine, the processes of grinding and boiling being repeated nine times. Alfred the Great utilised wax candles for recording time. Marks were placed one inch apart, each section burning for twenty minutes.

### Crystal Beliefs.

The two largest flawless crystal spheres in the world were recently exhibited in New York. One of them measures nine inches in diameter and the other just fifteen-sixteenths of an inch less. The value of the pair is placed at $50,000.

The spheres were brought to New York from China, where they were cut from a perfect Burma crystal with a small metal hatchet. The work required infinite patience.

In ancient times in the Far East and in Europe crystals were supposed to be ice in permanent form. In Japan small crystals were said to be the breath of the Great White Dragon, while the larger ones were supposed to come from the Violet Dragon.

### Britain's Biggest Bells.

The enormous bell which has just arrived at the new University buildings at Bristol, England, is the fourth largest in Britain. It is cast on the note of E flat, and weighs nine and a half tons.

Great Paul is the largest bell in England. It weighs nearly seventeen tons, and hangs in the south-west tower at St. Paul's Cathedral. Second in size comes Big Ben, the bell upon which the hours are boomed out from Westminster, and the third largest is Great Peter, which is one of the peal at York Minster.


# Dominion Tires and Tubes

Williard Battery Service

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Genuine Ford Parts

Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.

Rubber Tires for Buggies—Hard and Cushion.

## Graham's Garage

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'Phone 218. P. O. Box 567.



# Spade Work That Gets the Trade

To get steady sales in satisfactory volume, you must build up confidence in your store and its service.

Advertising in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS will lay the foundation of such confidence. Advertising does the spade work that leads to bigger sales. It will tell folks about your store, its service. It will tell them about the goods you have to offer.

Let your advertising in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS be a standing invitation to the folks around here. As a rule,

People Shop Where They Feel Welcome



# Fair Week Specials!

AT

# McINTOSH BROS.

## School Supplies

We are ready to look after all the Children's needs for school in the way of School Books, Pencils, Etc.

### Clearing of Men's Shirts

A large selection of Men's Fine Shirts in plain and fancy stripes. Regular value up to $2.00.

Clean-up Price $1.29

### Men's Khaki Pants

An extra quality and well made. Regular price $1.95.

Clean-up Price $1.49.

### Men's Khaki Shirts

With collar attached and one pocket. Double seamed, extra well made, regular $1.50.

Clean-up Price, $1.19.

### Men's Merino Underwear

Two-piece style, the ideal fall weight in natural color.

Priced at per garment, 95c.

### Men's All Wool Sweaters

Pullover style and sleeveless. They come in Heather Brown, Lovat and Sand. 100 per cent. pure wool, regular $1.50.

Clean-up Price 95c.

### Boys' Shirt Waists

In a nice selection of colored stripes, all sizes.

Priced at 75c.

Napanee Campbellford Madoc

# McINTOSH BROS.

Belleville Cobourg Kingston

NAPANEE BRANCH


### Tallest Tree In the World.

It is quite true that Australia has the tallest trees in the world, says an Australian paper, but they are not in Victoria, huge as are the Gippsland gums and the giant pines of Cape Otway. The real super trees are to be found in Western Australia, down in the southwest corner of the continent. They are the giant flowering eucalyptus, growing on and adjacent to the shores of Lake Alexander; and they were discovered about 1896 by Chief Surveyor F. S. Brockman, of the Lands Department, Perth, when he was exploring the Geographe Peninsula under instructions from John Forrest (then Premier of Western Australia), who wanted to ascertain how much first-class land there was available in the "good rainfall" region. Brockman brought back with him some of the splendid scarlet flowers of these giants, also some seeds. He took accurate measurements also, and found one tree, the King of the Forest, going 147 feet up sheer, without a bough, and 537 feet to the topmost boughs and crown! The diameter of some of the trees exceeded 16 feet; and the chief surveyor, who was also a most careful and conscientious man, reckoned that they could not be less than 3,000 years old. It is said that there are trees older than that in the world; there may be, but there are none taller than I over heard of, though in the valley of the Amazon, Roosevelt said he had seen trees as big as the giant redwoods of California. In making his report to the then Surveyor-General, Brockman said that these trees, from a distance, looked like a scarlet tapestry, spread below the hills.

### THE OCEAN GARDENER.

#### His Job Is to Keep Public Rooms Gay With Cut Flowers.

All of us, of course, are acquainted—if only through the medium of Rudyard Kipling's famous ballad—with the steward who is "soldier an' sailor too"; but, says a writer in the London Graphic, the owners of the Berengaria, the Aquitania, and the Mauretania have recently created quite a new kind of amphibian in the shape of the sailor-gardener.

The sailor-gardener wears the uniform of a

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

Of Interest To Fishermen

Hercules Linen Fishing Nets

Highest Quality Prices Right

Seine Twines and Leader Net

We can supply your requirements for present and future use.

Place your Fall orders now.

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Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

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Agents for all classes of Insurance,

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For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

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H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

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Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown. 11-3-m



M. MAKER

Is still in Business

All goods are being offered at Factory Prices or less

We can save you from 20% to 30%

We are giving Free with each purchase amounting to $5.00, a Broom, value 50c.

Maxwell Car in good condition and running order, and Baby Carriage and Baby Walker for sale cheap.

CALL AT

MAKER'S

AND SAVE MONEY!


**Taken Over Massey-Harris Extra Business.**

I beg to announce that I have taken over the extra business of the Massey-Harris Co., and all orders left with me will receive careful and prompt attention.

R. M. ROBLIN, Adolphustown.

P. O. Bath, R. R. 1. 32-bp

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SOME ARE BORN GREAT, SOME ACHIEVE GREATNESS, AND SOME HAVE GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM.
BUT WE HEAT FOLKS ARE THE GREATEST OF THE GRATE

MONEY buys a lot of things, but it can't buy a place in the Hall of Fame. In the GRATE Hall of Fame, the Heat Folks hold the honored niche. They are placed there, not so much because of the reasonable price at which they enter your service, as because of the SERVICE they give for a little price. The Heat Folks specialize on clean coal, chock full of heat—no clinkers, and little ash. They are justly famous.

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See the National Electric Range when you are about to purchase an Electric Range. Once you see the National no other make will suffice. Sold at Vine's Electric Shop.

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Market Square, Napanee 'Phone 367.



GET IT AT WALLACE'S


## GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30—Public Worship.
7.00 p.m.—Public Worship.
The pastor will preach at both services.
9.30—Class meeting
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Thursday, 7.45 p.m.—Prayer and Praise service.
Monday, Aug. 24th, 8 p.m.—Grand concert. Mrs. Robt. Telfer, of Humboldt, Sask., will sing.

**Paint !**

Automobile enamel, Martin-Senour 100 per cent. Pure Paints and Varnishes.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

**Barber Shop Change.**

Mr. Clarence Vine has purchased the Loucks Bros. Barber Shop and will be pleased to see all his old friends at his new place of business. 38-c

**Napanee Branch of Victorian Order of Nurses.**

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the Public Library, Tuesday evening, September 1st, at 7 o'clock.

Secretary.

**The Market Grocery.**

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, cor meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

**Collegiate Institute.**

School will open as usual on Sept. 1st, with the exception of Form 1, which includes those who have just passed the Entrance Examinations, and those not promoted in June from Form 1 to Form 2. These pupils will be admitted on Sept. 15. This delay is due to the fact that the class-rooms in the new building will not be finished before that date.

**Golf.**

Napanee defeated Trenton in a cup game in the Bay of Quinte Golf League by a score of 5-4. One of the features of the afternoon's play was the match between Dr. Farncombe, of Trenton and Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Napanee. When these two met in Trenton the Doctor shot a thirty-six, so Mr. Robinson was a wee bit nervous at the start of the game, but he was successful on the home course, winning up and three to play. Mr. Bishop surprised a large gallery by taking the veteran, T. B. German, into camp. The result of the play was as follows :

| Napanee— | Trenton— |
|---|---|
| Frank Bell.....1 | Maj. Armst'g...0 |
| T. B. German...1 | W. A. Bishop...1 |
| W. Vanluven...1 | Dr. Aylesw'th...0 |
| D. B. White....1 | J. G. Squier.....0 |
| J. W. Robinson 1 | Dr. T. Farnc'e..0 |
| H. Huffman.....1 | M. Parker.....0 |
| M. P. Graham..1 | Mr. Cullen.....0 |
| A. L. Dafoe....1 | Mr. McIntyre...0 |
| C. Graham....1 | Mr. Wanson.....0 |
| E. C. Boswell...0 | R. D. Bouter....1 |
| Jas. Roblin.....0 | Mr. McQuade...1 |
| K. Ham.....1 | Col Bywater.....0 |

**Odessa Wins the County Honours.**

Odessa defeated Adolphustown by the score of 10-9 in the final game for the Lennox and Addington League championship at Newburgh Monday afternoon of last week. Both teams had been playing speedy ball and the fans were shown the fast play they expected. It was a game filled with thrills from start to finish, the fielding of Allen, of Adolphustown, being a feature of the game. Excitement was high when Odessa came to bat in the last of the ninth, needing four runs to win. Emmons, the first man up, singled. McConnell died to Prout. Lee singled advancing McConnell to second. Smith the next batter, contributed a single, placing McConnell on third, and Lee out second, and Heath died to Prout. With three men on bases and two down, O'Neil drove out a beautiful single, scoring Emmons and Lee, and advancing Smith to third. Burley singled, scoring Smith and making the game a tie. Cairns, the last batter, got a beautiful clout and O'Neil crossed the plate with the winning run of one of the best games ever seen in the county. The teams were :

Adolphustown—C. Daverin, p ; Ellison, c ; Prout, 1b and p ; Smith, 2b ; L. Daverin, 3b ; J. Prout, ss ; Allan, lf ; Ham, cf ; Pollard, rf.

Odessa—Killganon, p ; Cairns, p ; Lee, 1b 2 ; Smith, 2b ; Burley, 3b ; Heath, ss ; McConnell, lf ; O'Neil, cf ; Emmons, rf.

Score by innings :

Adolphust'n..0 0 0 4 0 2 1 2 0— 9
Odessa.....0 2 1 2 1 0 0 4 —10

Umpires, Croft of Picton, at the plate ; Ward of Picton, on the bases.

FALL FAIR DATES

Bancroft—Sept. 23 and 24.
Brighton—Sept. 18-19.
Campbellford—Oct. 1-2.
Centreville—Sept. 11-12.
Cobden—Sept. 23-24.
Coe Hill—Sept. 21-22.
Inverary—Sept. 30.
Kingston—Sept. 15-19.
Lansdowne—Sept. 22-23.
Madoc—Oct. 6-7.
Marmora—Sept. 25-26.
Maynooth—Sept. 30th.
McDonald's Corners—Sept. 25.
Mohawk Reserve, Deseronto—Sept. 16.
**Napanee—Aug. 25-28.**
Odessa—Sept. 24-25.
Parham—Sept. 9-10.
Perth—Sept. 2-4.
Peterboro—Sept. 15-19.
Picton—Sept. 22-25.
Roblin's Mills—Sept. 2-3.
Shannonville—Sept. 19.
Stella—Sept. 29.

Great Britain will again have an organized exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, arranged by the British Federation of Industries which represents 1,900 manufacturing establishments with a capitalization of twenty-five billion dollars.

## CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

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DESERONTO, ONT.
Minister :
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

**S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH**

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

**School Opening.**

School supplies now in stock at NEELY'S.

**Farmers, Attention Please !**

Have those lightning rods installed and save your farm buildings from destruction. When interested in same consult Percy Vine, Napanee, at

VINE'S ELECTRICAL SHOP, 'Phone 367. Residence 1127.

**The Late Robert McMillan.**

Mr. Robert McMillan, a well known citizen of Napanee passed away on Monday at the family residence on John street, after an illness of a couple of weeks. Mr. McMillan was a plasterer by trade and a splendid mechanic, and had been a resident of Napanee for sixty years, and died on his 72nd birthday. Besides his widow he leaves a family of three sons and six daughters ; Arthur, of Rochester ; and Charles and Herbert of Napanee ; Misses Carrie, Alberta, Emma, Olive, Ella and Mrs. W. H. Roe, all of Napanee.

**The Late Mrs. John Hudson.**

Mrs. Caroline Hudson, widow of the late John Hudson, passed away at her home on the Deseronto road, on Saturday morning. Deceased, who was 80 years of age, was in apparently good health on Friday and was stricken with acute indigestion. Mrs. Hudson was a life long resident of the county having been born near Bay Bay. Surviving are five sons ; John, on the homestead ; Bert, Deseronto road ; Frank, Mount Pleasant ; Marshall, Napanee ; and Irvine, Hamilton. Mr. Ela McCabe, Deseronto ; and Mr. Jas. McCabe, Napanee, are brothers of deceased. The funeral took place from her late residence on Monday.

**Bowling.**

Four rinks of Deseronto Bowlers came down to Napanee on Wednesday night to play friendly games with the locals and won out by the score of 55-52. The greens were in fairly good condition, and the games all through were keenly contested. We give home, after spending a couple of weeks with Miss Mary Hopkins.

| Deseronto— | Napanee— |
|---|---|
| Therrien | Madden |
| Argue | Steacy |
| Burns | Scott |
| Miller | Pollard |
| skip—19 | skip—11 |
| Malley | McLaughlin |
| Rev. Greegan | Lancaster |
| M. Rathbun | Root |
| Campbell | Pringle |
| skip—12 | skip—15 |
| Hall | Reid |
| Rathbun | Asselstine |
| Clapperton | Corkill |
| Fairbairn | Gleeson |
| skip—16 | skip—11 |
| Waggar | Deroche |
| Bowen | Light |
| Thomas | Taylor |
| Allum | Huffman |
| skip—18 | skip—15 |

At the conclusion of the games the visitors were hospitably entertained at the club house.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES, 1925.

"Denbigh—September 9th.
Flinton—September 11th.
Odessa—September 14th.
Stella—September 15th.
Sillsville—September 16th.
Tamworth—September 17th.
Selby, September 18th.
Lansdowne—September 21st.
Centreville—September 22nd.
Camden East—September 23rd.

"And the world passeth away and the lust thereof ; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." 1 John 2-17 ; "And this is the promise that He hath promised us, even eternal life." 1 John 2-19 ; "And now, little children, abide in Him ; that when He shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before Him at His coming." 1 John 2-28; "If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Jas. 1 : 26, 27.

What a wonderful change in my life has been wrought,
Since Jesus came into my heart ;
I have light in my soul for which long I had sought,
Since Jesus came into my soul.

A BIBLE LOVER.

## YOUNG WIFE AFRAID TO EAT ANYTHING

"I was afraid to eat because I always had stomach trouble afterwards. Since taking Adlerika I can eat and feel fine." (Signed) Mrs. A. Doward. ONE spoonful Adlerika removes GAS and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stops that full, bloated feeling. Removes old waste matter from intestines and makes you feel happy and hungry. Excellent for obstinate constipation. Wallace's Drug Store.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.


GET IT AT WALLACE'S


## ST. ANDREW'S AND TRINITY UNITED CHURCHES

Services next Sunday in Trinity Church.
Church at 10.30 and 7.
11.45—Sunday School.
Officiating minister, Rev. W. R. Tanton.

DENBIGH.

Miss Lucy Schaenich, of Kitcheher, who enjoyed a short but pleasant visit with her grandparents and other relatives, has left again for her city home.

Miss Lois McMillan, who was for a couple of weeks a welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Adam, has returned to her home at Lochwinnoch.

Miss L. Glaeser, of Shoemaker, who also enjoyed a pleasant visit with relatives here, left for her home, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Edna Glaeser.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jackson and children, of Hinchinbrook, were for a few days welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Both.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dool and children and Mr. Adam Dool, of North Bay, have arrived after about seventeen years of absence to renew old acquaintances and to visit relatives and old friends in the vicinity.

Among the young men who left a few days ago for the harvest fields of the far West from this vicinity are Henry Armstrong, Arthur Ball, Sherlock Holmes, Clarence Holmes, Edward Marquardt, Merne Rodgers and Frank Slater.

ERINSVILLE.

Tourists from every part of United States are daily pouring into this vicinity in quest of good fishing. In this they have made no mistake. Their wishes have been abundantly gratified by the wonderful catches which have been made. Every boarding house and even some private houses are filled with tourists. Many parties are occupying cottages or empty houses and some are tenting.

About twenty Boy Scouts with their scoutmaster, cook, etc., are camped on Poplar Point, Beaver Lake. There are also a goodly number of visitors who have come back to see the old place.

Mrs. Ellen Flynn, Miss Vera Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Garvey and children and Thos. Flynn, all of Chicago, are at Mrs. Drumgoole's.

Mrs. Fisher, Carleton Place, is at Edward McGrath's.

Mrs. W. O'Brien is at Thos. Gaffney's.

Miss Tillie Hodgson, of Kingston, and Norine and Edward Harpell, of Toronto, are at Mr. J. Hopkins'.

Mrs. Hinch and daughter, of Rochester, are at P. Flanagan's.

Messrs. M. and H. Donahue, of Toronto, are at Michael Donahue's.

Mrs. D. McRae and Miss Anna Hopkins are spending a few days at home, after spending a couple of weeks with Miss Mary Hopkins.

R. E. Harpell, of Kingston, bought a nice drove of cattle from Anthony Walsh and shipped them from the C.N.R. station here.

The threshing machine is again heard in this district and farmers report an abundant crop.

A number of young men have gone west to help harvest the crop there.

There will be a real Paris fashion show in the French exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Live mannikins will parade before the crowds in costumes made by famous French designers.


READING, 'RITING, 'RITHMETIC

And all other SCHOOL SUPPLIES are now in stock, or arriving at Paul's Bookstore

We always carry every conceivable need for the student, and careful purchasing enables us to offer the BEST VALUES.

On School Opening Day we will give, absolutely FREE, to every schoolboy and girl, their choice of an assortment of novelties including Cigar Whistles, Fans, Baloons, Indian Hats, Etc.

The store where the boys and girls are always welcome is

Paul's Bookstore

See our Wallpaper Exhibit at the Fair !



ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES


**School Opening.**

School supplies now in stock at NEELY'S.


WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

First National Pictures present a 7-reel special, "THE WHITE MONKEY."

And a 2-reel comedy, "IT'S A BEAR."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Betty Blythe who is now dazzling motion picture lovers as a "1925 Queen of Sheba in the Fox film Corporation production, "FOLLY OF VANITY."

And a good Fox comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

The Zane Grey Paramount picture, "THE BORDER LEGION," featuring Antonio Moreno and Helene Chadwick in the principal roles. The story deals with the love affair of a beautiful daughter of the West, played by Miss Chadwick.

Also a special Comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.



WHEN YOU COME TO THE FAIR YOU MUST INCLUDE A VISIT TO

The Western Meat Market

WHERE YOU WILL FIND YOUR WANTS SUPPLIED WITH SATISFACTION AND SAVINGS ON 100 PER CENT.

QUALITY PRODUCTS

ON SALE EVERY DAY OF THE FAIR WEEK

FRESH MEATS

| | |
|---|---|
| Steaks | 20c. to 25c. lb. |
| Roasts | 12½c. to 25c. lb. |
| Stews | 10c. to 12½c. lb. |

LAMB

| | |
|---|---|
| Fronts | 25c. lb. |
| Loins | 32c. lb. |
| Legs | 35c. lb. |

CURED MEATS

| | |
|---|---|
| Picnic Hams | 23c. lb. |
| Picnic Rolls | 28c. lb. |
| Select Hams | 33c. lb. |
| Half Hams | 35c. lb. |
| Boiled Sandwich Ham Machine Sliced | 55c. lb. |
| Corned Beef | 30c. lb |
| Roast Leg of Young Pork | 58c. lb. |

SUNDRIES

Bologna 18c. Weiners, 22c. Sausage, 2 lbs. 25c.
Our own make specialty sausage, 18c. lb.
Davis' Little Pork Sausage, 23c. lb.
We carry a full line of Canned Goods—nothing but the best.
Also Belleville Better Butter.
The Maple Leaf Bacon, Mealed Back and Breakfast (Machine sliced).
Drop in and see the 10 lb. prize roast.

Next Door to the Telephone Exchange
DUNDAS STREET
Or 'Phone your Orders to

DAVIS THE BUTCHER

PHONE 36.



WATCH WILSON'S

$50,000.00 Clearing Sale !

AT NAPANEE

Across the Street from Royal Bank

BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH and ending Thursday, Sept. 10th

15 DAYS OF GREAT BARGAINS



ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
(58TH YEAR)

Qualifies students to succeed as Bookkeepers, Accountants, Stenographers, Typists and Private Secretaries ; also for Civil Service examinations. H. B. C. holds the highest reputation for thoroughness, efficiency and reliability. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.



Shur-on

DR. LESLIE LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist

New Address - Dundas St.

Quality since 1864



50,000 HARVESTERS WANTED

$15.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus half a cent a mile beyond to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,—Edmonton, Tannis, Calgary, MacLeod and East.

Returning—Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $20.00 to destination.

GOING DATES SEPTEMBER 1st and 4th

Sept. 1st—Toronto, Caledon East, Beeton, Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Midland, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Capreol and east thereof in Ontario.

Sept. 4th—Toronto, Inglewood Jct., and all stations south and west thereof in Ontario.

SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVE TORONTO

Sept. 1st 12.30 p.m.
Sept. 1st 8.35 p.m.

STANDARD TIME

Through trains—Comfortable Colonist Cars—Special cars for Women and Children

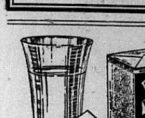
Purchase your ticket to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways, whether or not your final destination in the West is a point on the Canadian National. Tickets and all information from nearest Agent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

# $10,000 In Prizes | Belleville Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition | September 1-2-3-4

## Grand Opening Now $50,000 Exhibition Park






*Do you take Yeast for your health?*

If so, use ROYAL YEAST CAKES —the standard of quality for over 50 years. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**


**Why the Tower Leans.**

Pisa's famous leaning tower was one of the wonders of our school days as we tasted the strange things of the world in geography lessons. Now the tower is reported in danger, and discovered to be increasing its "leaning." A short time ago there was alarm over the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, which had been threatened by underground railways and other modern inventions. Pisa's tower, it seems, was not built on a foundation as understood in modern times, and, in fact, suffers from the digging of a trench at the base, in which water gathers and seeps down, weakening the under-structure.

The lean of the tower is said by some authorities to be unintentional and to have come from gradual failure of the foundation. The tower was commenced in 1063 and finished in 1350. By 1829 it was 15½ feet out of perpendicular, and in 1910 it had reached a lean of 16½ feet. Even in the height of 179 feet this is considerable, when viewed by the visitor from the top, looking down the receding side. The walls at the base are 13 feet thick, and about half as thick at the top. The tower is a perfect example of Tuscan-Romanesque, in white marble, varied with black and red stripes. It was built at the rear of the Pisa Cathedral, which is one of the glories of Italy. It will be remembered that the famous campanile of Venice collapsed in 1902, but was rebuilt, a fact which is not reassuring to the authorities of Pisa.

**Kennedy's Pass.**

In Scotland there is a strip of country known as Kennedy's Pass that mystifies strangers, as it in no way resembles a pass.

It owes its name to the fact that Kennedy was one of a group of travellers who were playing nap in a carriage. Just as they reached this point the man who called, which had been declared "Four," Kennedy, who had ace, king, queen, knave, and ten of the same suit, "passed."

**A Small Dictionary.**

The smallest dictionary in the world is carried in a locket and contains nearly 15,000 definitions. It is one and one-eighth inches long, three-quarters of an inch wide, and three-sixteenths of an inch thick.

**Star Cars** with added Refinement

New Prices—they are still the best buy. They Stand Up—best of material and workmanship.

Plenty of power, leg room, seat room for 5 Full Balloon and high pressure tires.

Attractive Terms, and present car as part payment if you wish. "They may build them bigger, but not better."

**JAMES ED. CLARK**

STAR & DURANT Dealer

AT CARD'S GARAGE. 18tf NAPANEE.



# Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

**WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN**

for Custom Grinding.

**M. R. MIDMER.**


**PEOPLE WHO SELL THEIR SKIN.**

**Surgeons Willing to Pay Large Sums for Suitable Human Subjects.**

A very strange advertisement appeared in a London daily paper recently. A man offered himself as willing to undergo any operation where there was a "sporting" outside chance of recovery.

No one seems to know exactly what is the legal aspect of this case. If such an offer were accepted, and the man died under the operation, it seems possible that the operator might be indicted for manslaughter.

It is, however, a well-known fact that both surgeons and patients are willing to pay large sums for suitable human subjects for medical experiments. The blind American millionaire, Mr. Charles Rouss, once advertised for a man suffering from eye trouble similar to his own who would be willing to undergo a somewhat painful operation which might result in cure. He finally obtained a subject, and retained him for some years at a salary of $1,250 a year.

Several operations were performed upon the substitute, but all without the desired effect. So the millionaire at last gave up hope and resigned himself to a life of darkness.

Five years ago Miss Emma Gallacher, a wealthy young woman, was terribly burned by the explosion of a spirit stove. Her chin, neck, and chest were left almost raw. To conceal the scars the doctors performed twenty-three different operations in skin grafting, the skin being taken from twenty-three different persons. The sums paid for other people's skins worked out at $1,000 a square foot.

An advertisement appeared some time ago in a New York paper to the effect that a Western millionaire, who was about to be married, was prepared to pay $5,000 for a right ear to be grafted upon his own head. In place of one which had been lost in a mining accident. An immense number of applications was received, and Dr. Nalden, who undertook the operation, selected a suitable candidate. A deed of agreement was drawn up, and the physician agreed to keep the names of both buyer and seller a secret.

The operation was duly performed. The upper half of the volunteer's ear was cut away together with four inches of skin at the back of the ear, and grafted on the millionaire's head. The two men had to lie practically motionless for twelve days, the flesh had united, and the rest of the ear was cut away and grafted.

Still more wonderful, says a writer in the Glasgow Evening Citizen, was the case of a Scottish woman who sustained shocking injuries in a runaway accident. Her face and both legs were fractured, and her left arm and one side of her face badly lacerated. Her son, a young physician, abandoned his practice and gave himself to endeavor to restore his mother's life. Everyone else had given up her case as hopeless, and night and night he devoted his whole time to her, and so inspired not only her nurses, but the poor sufferer herself, that she survived and began slowly to mend.

But the mutilation of the face caused terrible disfigurement. The son thereupon insisted upon the attendant physicians removing skin enough from his own body to graft upon the scars. One by one, no fewer than forty pieces of skin were cut from his body and grafted upon his mother's face and arm. In the end the woman not only recovered from injuries which would have killed ninety-nine people out of a hundred, but also showed very slight disfigurement.

In this case, however, filial love was the motive for the sacrifice, and perhaps similar disinterested motives have operated at least as powerfully in cases of this kind as the hope of monetary gain.

**Day of Two Thousands.**

The annual festival of St. Thomas takes place always in the shortest day of the year. It is said to have been placed on that particular day to punish him for his unbelief. He swore this date with his militant namesake, Thomas a Becket.


Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"-Insist!

For Colds Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Pain

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.


**LAUGHTER ON THE LINKS.**

**Game Wherein the Ball Lies Badly and the Player Well.**

Golf has been defined as "A game wherein the ball lies badly and the player well." Although it is not a poor man's game, there are, however, many poor golf players. One, after making a terrible misuse of land and language, at last succeeded in getting his mashie shot away. Then he gazed at the scarred earth and the freshly-cut divots lying round him in reckless profusion.

"I say, caddie," he said, pensively, "will it be quicker to replace the turf or returf the place?"

Many beginners in golf—and many who are not beginners—are grievously afflicted with the fault of topping the ball. A player whose efforts to cure himself of this trouble only resulted in the reverse of the Coue formula, addressed a caddie with despair in his eyes:

"I'm hitting the ball every time right on the top. I want you to tell me a cure for it."

"Oh," replied the caddie, "just turn the ball upside down."

In many of the stories about caddies it is not easy to distinguish where truth terminates and burlesque begins. Nothing, however, is vouched for by a well-known player:

While playing on a certain course in Scotland he remarked to his caddie: "By the way, I played a round with Tom McGregor the last time I was here. Grand player, McGregor!"

"Aye," said the caddie, "but ye could beat McGregor noo."

"Do you think so?" exclaimed the player, gratified with such a compliment.

"Aye," drawled the caddie; "McGregor's deed."

This man's sensations must have been rivalled by those of another golfer, who, after he had hit his caddie what he thought of Col. —'s play, answered, candidly, "Ca' him a cowfer! He canna play for nuts—why, he's no muckle better than yersel'."

Equally candid was the reply given by another of his stamp. His master's balls are badly bunkered, and try as he might he couldn't get it out again. At each foozled shot he set his teeth tighter and grew more and more purple in the face, until, after a paroxysm of an hour's excavation, he stopped and wiped his brow.

"Hang it!" he said, "I've tried all my clubs on this abominable ball. What on earth can I do now?"

"Gie it a swat wi' yer bag," said the lad.

There is a time for "sweerin" as for most other things; but it is well to keep strong language in check when it does not help the game.

This must have been the opinion of a caddie whose employer had been making the air quite sulphurous with his language, with disastrous effect on his play.

"Major," said the caddie at last, unable to suppress his protest any longer, "if ye would keep yer tongue off the ball an' yer een on it, ye would play better."

This is suggestive of another story of a couple of city men who were out on the links when they saw an old man watching their play.

They asked him to join in the game, which he did with alacrity. He was mild in speech and manner and played well. But once when he had made a foozle he ejaculated vehemently the word "Assouan!" A few moments later, when he had made another bad shot, he repeated "Assouan!"

The fourth time he said this, one of his new-made friends remarked, "I do not wish to be inquisitive, but will you tell me why you say 'Assouan' so often?"

"Well," answered the old man, "isn't that the biggest 'dam' in the world?" He was a Presbyterian minister.

Just as amusing is the story of the exasperated golfer whose companion had been playing exceedingly well.

"Who is he?" he whispered to his caddie, as his opponent laid himself dead for the fourth time in succession with his iron.

"I dinna ken who he is," replied the lad, solemnly, "He says he's a beginner. He says he's a minister—I think he's a leear!"


**Cement ! !**

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have just received a carload of cement and intend to carry it in future as a special line of our business. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.


## THE LAND OF NEPAL

**INDEPENDENT STATE IN NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.**

**Jealously Guard Their Independence —Friendly With British Since 1815—Several Tribes Inhabit Nepal—Are Abolishing Slavery.**

"Keep Out: This Means You!" might almost be the national motto of Nepal, a tiny independent state on the northwestern frontier of India.

It is a cardinal principal of Nepalese state policy that Nepal shall pursue her own destiny and develop along her own lines, without any foreign influence or interference. The Government prohibits access to all but their own guests, employes and people interested (with its consent) by the British Resident at the Court.

There is a Gurkha proverb which runs "With the Bible comes the bayonet, with the merchant the musket," that perhaps explain why strangers are forbidden to enter this country and missionaries are not welcome.

Although the Nepalese so jealously guard their independence, their attitude toward Great Britain has been one of extreme friendliness ever since we defeated them in 1815. In June, 1857, news of the Indian Mutiny reached Nepal and the Prime Minister, Jung Bahadur, sent four thousand men to help the British; himself followed in December with nine thousand men, five hundred artillerymen, and twenty-four guns. These reinforcements, however, arrived too late to be of any assistance. In gratitude for the help so freely given the Government of Nepal was presented with great quantities of muskets and rifles by Britain, a tract of land containing valuable sal and sisu forests was given Nepal, the troops were liberally paid in food and money, and Jung Badahur himself was created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (K.C.B.) and later Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India (G.C.S.I.), honors of which Sir Jung was quite proud.

When the Great War broke out Nepal placed her resources at the service of Britain and Gurkha troops fought in France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and ten thousand men were sent to India to assist in maintaining the defence and security. It has been estimated that about one-quarter of the military classes of the whole population of Nepal served in the army or another with the Allies, while financial assistance to the extent of £130,000 was rendered.

No conditions were laid down by Nepal in return for this help, it was freely and unconditionally rendered, but Britain showed her gratitude in a number of ways that were appreciated by the Nepalese.

Nepal is a small state of about fifty-four thousand square miles, with a population reckoned at 5,200,000. Its favorite phrase when doubt is expressed as to how the people will take a piece of legislation is "But what will the Bana (i.e. 52) Lakh say to this."

Theoretically Nepal is a pure despotism with power in the hands of the Maharajah, actually the Prime Minister is the ruler of the country, and much of the domestic history of Nepal is the story of the struggle for power by various families.

There are a number of tribes in Nepal of which the two chief are the warlike Gurkhas and the agricultural Newars. All families of rank practice many slaves and these are generally well treated and are carefully protected by law. Recently, however, steps have been taken leading to the eventual abolition of slavery. Astrology has a great hold upon the people and one cannot even take a dose of medicine without first consulting an astrologer and ascertaining the most favorable moment.

The old savage criminal code with its ordeals by fire and water and punishment by torture and mutilation was abolished by Sir Jung Badahur following his return from a visit to England in 1851. Murder is a capital offence and the killing of a cow is also punished by death. Women and Brahmans, however, are exempt from the death penalty.

In the matter of education Nepal shows progressive tendencies. There is a central educational institution in Katmandu, with branches in each of the valley. There are three departments, English, Sanskrit and Urdu. Education is free and promising scholars are sent to the universities of Northern India and some even to Japan to complete their education.

The people themselves are described as cheerful and good tempered, sturdier and dirtier than the people of India. The women do not cover their heads, faces or necks. Both men and women are very fond of flowers and birds, and a Nepalese taken to a hospital will usually bring with him a bird to keep him company.

Gambling is a passion with all classes of the Nepalese but is strictly prohibited by the Government except during five or six days of the year. During that period the whole population swarms into the streets, temporary tents are pitched all over the place, and the gamblers sit about on the ground to play. The most popular game is played with cowrie shells, of which sixteen are thrown at a time, the winner being the one who can throw his shells so that most of them fall opening upward.

**Colombia.**

Colombia, in the northwestern part of South America, was declared an independent republic on July 5, 1811 —a long war then ensued. In 1824 Bolivar became dictator, and won the recognition of Colombia's independence. Bolivar became president, retiring from office in April, 1830.

**Honduras.**

Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and by the year 1523 the Spaniards had control of the whole region. It is now one of the republics of Central America. British Honduras was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. Its capital Belize or Belize is a great seat of the mahogany trade.

**"MY LADY NICOTINE."**

**Stories of Famous Smokers Who Loved Their Pipes.**

Not for many years have we had such an inveterate pipe-lover for a Prime Minister as Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

On his own delightfully candid confessions, we have it that he has reached the stage when he never pays more than three shillings for a pipe. This ranks him as a devoted champion of the pipe, and as such he is in distinguished company.

Carlyle confessed to a similar failing, and to-day we have no more fascinating example of a great pipe-lover than Sir James Barrie. The author of "My Lady Nicotine" is rightly said to be lost and unhappy without his beloved pipe. An essentially characteristic story of Barrie and his sheer joy of the actual smoking is told.

Sir James arrived at a West-end theatre when one of his plays was being rehearsed, without his pouch. In a few minutes the famous pipe appeared, and Barrie proceeded to fill it with tobacco from an old envelope. After the rehearsal, one of the actors presented him with a pouch, which was accepted, but the next day, when the pipe was taken out, the whole still filled it from the same envelope!

But Barrie's whimsical action must not be compared with the curious smoking custom adopted by that famous pipe-lover and "Punch" artist, Charles Keene.

The brilliant portrayal of Scottish types and home life came, and in his work he had the advantage of inherited Scottish instincts. One of these, a queer economy, was a smoking habit. He had constructed in his studio, and kept a tobacco jar which he guarded jealously. As every smoke was finished he automatically knocked the remains into the jar. Then, when he had finished a drawing that pleased him, he would allow himself the unequalled pleasure of smoking a whole pipeful of the remains that had been stored in the jar. Even then the remains of this super-smoke were, with a subtle distinction, mechanically knocked back into the jar for a further resurrection at a later date.

This ritual accorded to smoking is also true in the case of Anthony Trollope. The great novelist smoked at work and treated his smoking almost with reverence. One of his study walls was fitted with a series of tiny containers, protected by a sliding glass door. In these he kept a valuable supply of tobacco and cigars. Each cigar was dated, and the almost writer, possessed of an ultra-methodical mind, smoked through each in order, refilling the section as he passed along.

And pipe-lovers who wish further to prove the association of brains with this habit turn with glee to the announcement of the inimitable Mark Twain.

He said, "I severely limit my smoking to times when I am not sleeping or eating—when I have found it hard to keep even to that!

But critics of the pipe habit can equally well retaliate by quoting the late Lord Beaconsfield, who loathed the habit of smoking.

It is recorded that once when he could not find a smokeless room in his club he stormed, "Unless the First was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, and a coward, but I love him, I worship him, because he is the first of the blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking!"

**Eternal Snows of Scotland.**

There are large areas on the mountains of Scotland where the snow never melts. Hidden away on the mighty slopes of Ben Nevis and Newars, all families of rank practice many slaves and these are generally well treated and are carefully protected by law. Recently, however, steps have been taken leading to the eventual abolition of slavery. Astrology has a great hold upon the people and one cannot even take a dose of medicine without first consulting an astrologer and ascertaining the most favorable moment.

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Gambling is a passion with all classes of the Nepalese but is strictly prohibited by the Government except during five or six days of the year. During that period the whole population swarms into the streets, temporary tents are pitched all over the place, and the gamblers sit about on the ground to play. The most popular game is played with cowrie shells, of which sixteen are thrown at a time, the winner being the one who can throw his shells so that most of them fall opening upward.

## Canada's Last Woods

Those persons interested in the exploration of the great northern wilds of Canada will be pleased to know that a new map of the Lockhart River basin in the Northwest Territories has just been issued by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. This map is published in two colors on a scale of one inch to six miles on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-four inches and may be obtained from the Department for the nominal price of twenty-five cents per copy.

The map is compiled from northern control and exploratory surveys by topographical survey parties during the years 1922 to 1924 and includes the area from which the headwaters of the Lockhart, Coppermine, Backs, and Hanbury rivers take their rise. Lockhart River rises in Mackay Lake and passing through Outram, Aylmer, Clinton-Golden, Ptarmigan, and Artillery Lake flows into Great Slave Lake and thence to the Arctic Ocean through the Mackenzie River. Coppermine River after flowing out of Lac de Gras continues on to the waters of the Arctic Ocean. Backs River rises in some small lakes very close to and just north of Aylmer Lake. It too flows into the same but away to the east of the Coppermine. Hanbury River rising in Campbell Lake flows into Thelon River and thence to Hudson Bay.

There are two inset maps on the large sheet, one showing on a small scale the location of the area mapped with respect to Great Slave Lake and the other showing on a larger scale Pike's portage route from Great Slave Lake to Artillery Lake.

An interesting feature of this map is the location of the last woods, writing of which the surveyor states:

"At Thelon overland portage there are several clumps of scrub spruce a foot and a half high, at Musk Ox cascade on Canada River, an ancient dwarf spruces and some high willows grow and near the same point there are some clumps of the shrub type four feet high. These have all existed from the history of the older Indians. There may be other similar occurrences of timber back from the waterways but the line of the last woods may be taken as definitely established and maintained through the period during which knowledge of the country has existed.

"Arctic Red River one of the trees at the last woods is found to be surprising. In sheltered spots where protection is obtained from the prevailing ice and winds attain good development, but where exposed to the heavy driving winds from the northeast, the spruce which alone represents the forest, has been dwarfed and flattened against the ground in an almost unbelievable manner. Its hardihood is attested by the great age reached by these wind blown dwarfs, exceeding three hundred years in some cases, with the annual rings at the almost intercepable and widest on the southwest side. It is probable that many seedlings engage in the war with the elements, but few survive. The dwarfs of the hills and the well developed trees of the sheltered valleys practically end together."

The stone fireplace and chimney which now marks the site of Fort Reliance on the mouth of Lockhart River brings to attention the early explorations of Sir George Back, who built this outpost in 1833 and used it as his winter quarters for the two succeeding winters. During the first summer he explored the lakes and connecting waterways shown on the present map, while the following year he reached the Arctic by way of the river which now bears his name.

The Indian inhabitants of the region are not very progressive, living largely for the day without much thought of to-morrow. When the caribou are numerous they feast, at other times they go on short rations or even at times almost to the point of starvation.

North of the wooded areas was formerly known as the Barren Lands, but this term is now considered a misnomer. Viewing those northern plains in August with the succession of rolling hills stretching to the northeast in all directions, covered with an abundant and lively hued vegetation and animated by roving herds of caribou, it seems incredible that the country is destined to remain an unproductive waste. Besides the caribou, musk-ox, fish, and certain furbearing animals are also found. There is a vast area of undeveloped water power and the rocks of this portion of the Laurentian plateau may contain minerals of economic value.

**Whip Women of Covent Garden.**

The coming of the automobile has changed many lives; the old callings had not disappearing with the horses make a long list. Here is one of them.

For three hundred years the women of six families have held the post, generation after generation, of whip women at the great Covent Garden vegetable market in London. They were there to take charge of the whips of the carters while they were busy in the market.

Now they are disappearing, because the carters are disappearing. The vegetables come and go, for the most part, not in carts but in motor-lorries. The motor-lorries do not require whips, so the whip women have to seek other employment.

**INDIAN ROCK.**

**Figure of Eagle Appears on Saskatchewan Boulder.**

There is a curious boulder in Saskatchewan, near the little prairie town of Kamsack, on which appears the figure of a great eagle. It is tradition among the Indians that it has been on the rock for four hundred years or more, but no one knows when it first appeared though it has been faithfully repainted at intervals of fifty years or so.

Old Chief Coty of the Saulteaux, was the last man to use the brush, and that was forty years ago. He will probably be chosen to renew it before long, as the years take toll of the picture and it is becoming slightly blurred at close range, though distinctly visible at a little distance.

This great boulder—the only one in the locality—must have been left in the trail of a glacier eons ago, and it lies balanced on the edge of a hill overlooking the watery meadows below. The meadows, before the white man came with his draining schemes, were once a small river, and the Indians for many miles about the district gathered in force every year near the sacred rock to hold their council meetings, bear reports, discuss war and peace, conduct all ceremonies of importance and renew friendships. They pitched their tents along the stream which supplied the camps with fish, and at night the blazing fires outlined the forms of men and women dancing in the powwow. But that was many years ago. Whatever significance the great bird has is lost, for the Indians either cannot or will not tell much about it.

The modern youths, educated in the white man's schools, laugh at the superstitions of their elders; but the rock still carries enough of the respect with which it was once held to keep it inviolate, and it is said that no one cannot get an Indian girl to touch it.

People prowl around it, speculating on its origin and meaning, but there it lies on its sun-drenched, flower-starred hillside, a Canadian Sphinx.

**High Cost of Cleanliness.**

The towns of England and Wales spend eight million pounds yearly on the collection and disposal of refuse. Think of it—seven more than £40 is spent each working day on shifting rubbish! And even this huge sum does not include the money spent on street cleaning and washing, which comes to another four millions a year.

London alone, it appears, removes from its 2,158 miles of streets more than a thousand loads of mud and other refuse daily, though in former days, when horses and not motors ruled the roads, the amount was much greater. Indeed, twenty years ago the weight of mud scraped from London's streets and roads was estimated to nearly 432,000 tons a year, or 200 tons to every mile of street.

In those days the cost of gathering in this mass of refuse was only about £400,000. To-day double the amount is spent to remove a smaller quantity, and after it is removed it has to be loaded into barges and taken a long way out to sea before it can be dumped and got rid of.

The cleaning of towns and streets is a business on a scale no matter when compared with the cleaning of private houses, hotels, clubs, museums, churches, and so on. This work over half a million people are engaged, and this does not include the labor of housewives. You can put the total at a round numbers at £70,000,000 a year.

We have still to reckon with laundry work and personal cleanliness. Figures on this point are difficult to obtain, but this much we do know—that Britain uses each year nearly half a million tons of soap, valued at about £11,000,000. If we add the value of the labor in all our laundries we shall be well within the mark if we put the laundry figure at £40,000,000 yearly.


# Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

**W. H. J. HAINES**

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

**Get No. 1 Government Standard Seed Corn Here**

And be assured of a good crop.

Longfellow, and White Flint, Improved Leeming, Wisconsin No. 7, Pride of Nishua, Golden Glow, White Cap, Yellow Dent, and all best varieties.

Also Buckwheat, Vetches, and Rape.

Also Frost Fences and Gates.

A newly decorated convenient house on Robert street to rent.

**Fred A. Perry,**

NAPANEE

Opposite Campbell House

# The INDIAN DRUM

by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

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## CHAPTER I.

### The Man Whom the Storm Haunted.

Near the northern end of Lake Michigan, where the hurrying ore-carriers and the big, low-lying, wheat-laden steel freighters from Lake Superior push out from the Straits of Mackinac and dispute the right of way, in the island-divided channel, with the white-and-gold, electric-lighted, wireless-equipped passenger steamers bound for Detroit and Buffalo, there is a copse of pine and hemlock back from the shingly beach. From this copse—dark, blue-primeval, silent at most times as when the Great Manitou ruled his inland waters—there comes, at time of storm a sound like the booming of an old Indian drum. This drum beat, so the tradition says, whenever the lake took a life; and, as a sign perhaps that it is still the Manitou who rules the waters in spite of all the commerce of the cities, the drum still beats its roll for every ship lost on the lake, one beat for every life.

So—men say—they heard and counted the beatings of the drum to thirty-five upon the hour when, as afterward they learned, the great steel steamer Wenota sank with twenty-four of its crew and eleven passengers; so—men say—they heard the requiem of the five who went down with the schooner Grant; and of the seventeen lost with the Susan Hart; and so of a score of ships more. Once only, it is told, has the drum counted wrong.

At the height of the great storm of December, 1895, the drum beat the roll of a sinking ship. One, two, three—the hearers counted the drum beats, time and again. In their intermittent booming, to twenty-four. They waited, therefore, for report of a ship lost with twenty-four lives; no such news came. The new steel freighter Miwaka, on her maiden trip ended the storm with twenty-five—not twenty-four—aboard never made her port; no news was ever heard from her; no wreckage ever was found. On this account, throughout the families whose fathers, brothers and sons were the officers and crew of the Miwaka, there stirred for a time a desperate belief that one of the men on the Miwaka was saved; that somewhere, somehow, he was alive and might return. The day of the destruction of the Miwaka was fixed as December 5 by the time at which she passed the government lookout at the straits; the hour was fixed as five o'clock in the morning only by the sounding of the drum.

* * * * * * *

Storm—the stinging, frozen sleet slash of the February gale driving whistling down the floe-jammed length of the lake—was assaulting Chicago. So heavy was this frost on the panes of the Fort Dearborn club—one of the stoutest of the down-town clubs for men—that the great log fires blazing on the open hearths added appreciable light as well as warmth to the rooms.

The few members present at this hour of the afternoon showed by their lazy attitudes and the desultoriness of their conversation the dulling of vitality which warmth and shelter bring on a day of cold and storm. On one, however, the storm had had a contrary effect. With swift, uneven steps he paced now one room, now another; from time to time he stopped abruptly by a window, scraped from it with finger nail the frost, stared out for an instant through the little opening he had made, then resumed as abruptly his nervous pacing with a manner so uneasy and distraught that, since his arrival at the club an hour before, none even among those who knew him best had ventured to speak to him.

The man who was pacing restlessly and alone the rooms of the city's best-born club on this stormy afternoon was the man who, to most people, bold forth the life underlying all other commerce thereabouts but the least known, the life of the lakes.

The lakes, which mark unmistakably those who get their living from them, had put their marks on him. Though he was slight in frame with a spare, whipcord wiriness, he had the wiry strength and endurance of the man whose youth had been passed upon the water. He was very close to sixty now, but his thick, straight hair was still jet black except for a single patch of white above one temple; his brows were black above his deep blue eyes. His acquaintances, in explaining him to strangers, said he had lived too much by himself of late; he and one man servant shared the great house which had been unchanged—and in which nothing appeared to have needed replacing—since his wife left him, suddenly and unaccountably, about twenty years before. People said he looked more French, referring to his father who was known to have been a skin-hunter north of Lake Superior in the '50s but who later married an English girl at Mackinac and settled down to become a trader in the woods of the North peninsula, where Benjamin Corvet was born.

During his boyhood men came to the peninsula to cut timber; young Corvet worked with them and began building ships. Thirty-five years ago he had been only one of the hundreds with his fortune in the fate of a single bottom; but today in Cleveland, in Duluth, in Chicago, more than a score of great steamers under the names of various interdependent companies were owned or controlled by him and his two partners, Sherrill and young Spearman.

He was a quiet, gentle-mannered man. At times, however, he suffered from fits of intense irritability, and these of late had increased in frequency and violence. It had been noticed that these outbursts occurred generally at times of storm upon the lake, but the mere threat of financial loss through the destruction of one or even more of his ships was not now enough to cause them; it was believed that they were the result of some obscure physical reaction to the storm, and that this had grown upon him as he grew older.

Today his irritability was so marked, his uneasiness so much greater than anyone had seen it before, that the attendant whom Corvet had sent, a half hour earlier, to reserve his usual table for him in the grill—"The table by the second window"—had started away without daring to ask whether the table was to be set for one or more. Corvet himself had corrected the omission: "For two," he had shot after the man.

The tables, at this hour, were all unoccupied. Corvet crossed to the one he had reserved and sat down; he turned immediately to the window at his side and scraped on it a little clear opening through which he could see the storm outside. Ten minutes later he looked up sharply but did not rise, as the man he had been awaiting—Spearman, the younger of his two partners—came in.

Spearman seated himself, his big, powerful hands clasped on the table, his gray eyes studying Corvet closely. The waiter took the order and went away.

When he returned, the two men were obviously in bitter quarrel. Corvet's tone, low pitched but violent, sounded steadily in the room, though his words were inaudible. The waiter, as he set the food upon the table, felt relief that Corvet's outburst had fallen on other shoulders than his.

For nearly an hour the quarrel continued with intermitted truces of silence. The waiter, listening, as waiters always do, caught at times single sentences.

"You have had that idea for some time?" he heard from Corvet.

"We have had an understanding for more than a month."

"How definite?"

Spearman's answer was not audible but it more intensely agitated Corvet; he dropped his fork and, after that made no pretense of eating.

The waiter, following this, caught only single words. "Sherrill"—that, of course, was the other partner. "Constance"—that was Sherrill's daughter. The other names he heard were names of ships. But, as the quarrel went on, the manners of the two men changed; Spearman, who at first had been assailed by Corvet, now was assailing him. Corvet sat back in his seat, while Spearman pulled at his cigar and now and then took it from his lips and gestured with it between his fingers, as he jerked some ejaculation across the table.

Corvet leaned over to the frosted window, as he had done when alone, and looked out. Spearman shot a comment which made Corvet wince and draw back from the window; then Spearman rose. Corvet looked up at him once and asked a question, to which Spearman replied with a snap of the burnt match down on the table; he turned abruptly and strode from the room. Corvet sat motionless.

The revulsion to self-control, sometimes even to apology, which ordinarily followed Corvet's bursts of irritation had not come to him; his agitation plainly had increased. He pushed from him his uneaten luncheon and got up slowly. He went out to the coat room, where the attendant handed him his coat and hat.

He winced as he stepped out into the smarting, blinding swirl of sleet, but his shrinking was not physical; it was mental, the unconscious reaction to some thought the storm called up. The hour was barely four o'clock, but so dark was it with the storm that the shop windows were lit.

"Hello Daddy-don't forget my Wrigley's"
Slip a package in your pocket when you go home tonight.
Give the youngsters this wholesome long lasting sweet - for pleasure and benefit.
Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. A great little freshener.
WRIGLEY'S
after every meal
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
SEALED TIGHT KEEPS RIGHT
R84


For Nearly an Hour the Quarrel Continued, With Intermitted Truces of Silence.

slipping and skidding up the broad boulevard, with headlights burning, kept their signals clattering constantly to warn other drivers blinded by the snow. The sleet-swept sidewalks were almost deserted; here or there, before a hotel or one of the shops, a limousine came to the curb, and the passengers dashed swiftly across the walk to shelter.

Corvet turned northward along Michigan avenue, facing into the gale. The sleet beat upon his face and lodged in the folds of his clothing without his heeding it.

He continued to go north. He had not seemed, in the beginning, to have made conscious choice of this direction; but now he was following it purposely. He stopped once at a shop which sold men's things to make a telephone call. He asked for Miss Sherrill when the number answered; but he did not wish to speak to her, he said; he wanted merely to be sure she would be there if he stopped to see her in half an hour. Then—north again. He crossed the bridge. Some fifteen minutes later, he came in sight of the lake once more.

Great houses, the Sherrill house among them, here face the Drive, the bridle path, the strip of park, and the wide stone esplanade which edges the lake. Corvet crossed to this esplanade. He did not stop at the Sherrill house or look toward it, but went on fully a quarter of a mile beyond it; then he came back, and with an oddly strained and queer expression and attitude, he stood staring out into the lake.

Suddenly he turned. Constance Sherrill, seeing him from a window of her home, had caught a cape about her and run out to him.

"Uncle Benny!" she hailed him with the affectionate name she had used with her father's partner since she was a baby. "Uncle Benny, aren't you coming in?"

"Yes," he said vaguely. "Yes, of course." He made no move but remained staring at her. "Connie!" he exclaimed suddenly, with strange reproach to himself in his tone. "Connie! Dear little Connie!"

"Why?" she asked him. "Uncle Benny, what's the matter?"

"Has Spearman been here today?" he asked, not looking at her.

"To see father?"

"No; to see you."

"No."

He seized her wrist. "Don't see him, when he comes!" he commanded.

"Uncle Benny!"

"Don't see him!" Corvet repeated. "He's asked you to marry him, hasn't he?"

Connie could not refuse the answer. "Yes."

"And you?"

"Why—why, Uncle Benny, I haven't answered him yet."

"Then don't—don't, do you understand, Connie?"

She hesitated, frightened for him. "I'll—I'll tell you before I see him, if you want me to, Uncle Benny," she granted.

"But if you shouldn't be able to tell me then, Connie; if you shouldn't—want to then?" The humility of his look perplexed her; if he had been any other man—any man except Uncle Benny—she would have thought some shameful and terrifying threat hung over him; but he broke off sharply. "I must go home," he said uncertainly. "I must go home; then I'll come back, Connie, you won't give him an answer till I come back, will you?"

"No." He got her promise, half frightened, half bewildered; then he turned at once and went swiftly away from her.

She ran back to the door of her father's house. From there she saw him reach the corner and turn west to go to Astor street. He was walking rapidly and did not hesitate.

How strangely he had acted! Constance's uneasiness increased when the afternoon and evening passed without his coming back to see her as he had promised, but she reflected he had not set any definite time when she was to expect him. During the night her anxiety grew still greater; and in the morning she called his house up on the telephone, but the call was unanswered. An hour later, she called again; still getting no result, she called her father at his office, and told him of her anxiety about Uncle Benny, but without repeating what Uncle Benny had said to her or the promise she had made to him. Her father made light of her fears; Uncle Benny, he reminded her, often acted queerly in bad weather. Only partly reassured, she called Uncle Benny's house several more times during the morning but still got no reply; and after luncheon she called her father again, to tell him that she had resolved to get some one to go over to the house with her.

Her father, to her surprise, forbade this rather sharply; his voice, she realized, was agitated and excited, and she asked him the reason; but instead of answering her, he made her repeat to him her conversation of the afternoon before with Uncle Benny, and he questioned her closely about it. But when she, in her turn, tried to question him, he merely put her off and told her not to worry.

In the late afternoon, as dusk was drawing into dark, she stood at the window, with one of those delusive hopes which come during anxiety that, because it was the time of day at which she had seen Uncle Benny walking by the lake the day before, she might see him there again, when she saw her father's motor approaching. It was coming from the north, not from the south as it would have been if he was coming from his office or his club, and it had turned into the Drive from the west. She knew, therefore, that he was coming from Uncle Benny's house, and, as the car swerved and wheeled in, she ran out into the hall to meet him.

He came in without taking off hat or coat; she could see that he was perturbed, greatly agitated.

"What is it, father?" she demanded. "What has happened?"

"I do not know, my dear."

"It is something—something that has happened to Uncle Benny!"

"I am afraid so, dear—yes. But I do not know what it is that has happened, or I would tell you."

He put his arm about her and drew her into a room opening off the hall—his study. He made her repeat again to him the conversation she had had with Uncle Benny and tell him how he had acted; but she saw that what she told him did not help him.

Then he drew her toward him.

"Tell me, little daughter. You have been a great deal with Uncle Benny and have talked with him; I want you to think carefully. Did you ever hear him speak of any one called Alan Conrad?"

She thought. "No, father."

"No reference either to any one living in Kansas, or to a town there called Blue Rapids?"

"No, father. Who is Alan Conrad?"

"I do not know, dear. I never heard the name until to-day, and Harry Spearman had never heard it. But it appears to be intimately connected in some way with what was troubling Uncle Benny yesterday. He wrote a letter yesterday to Alan Conrad in Blue Rapids and mailed it himself; and afterward he tried to get it back, but it already had been taken up and was on its way. I have not been able to learn anything more about the letter than that. To-day that name, Alan Conrad, came to me in quite another way, in a way which makes it seem as if that name is closely connected with whatever has happened to Uncle Benny. You are quite sure you never heard him mention it, dear?"

"Quite sure, father."

He released her and, still in his hat and coat, went swiftly up the stairs. She ran after him and found him standing before a bigelow in his dressing room. He unbuckled a drawer in the highboy, and from within the drawer he took a key. Then, still disregarding her, he hurried back downstairs.

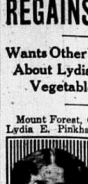
As she followed him, she caught up a wrap and pulled it around her. He had told the chauffeur, she realized now, to wait; but as he reached the door, he turned and stopped her.

"I would rather you did not come with me, little daughter. I do not know at all what it is that has happened—I will let you know as soon as I find out."

The finality in his tone stopped her from argument. As the house door and then the door of the limousine closed after him, she went back toward the window, slowly taking off the wrap. For the moment she found it difficult to think. Something had happened to Uncle Benny, something terrible, dreadful for those who loved him; that was plain, though only the fact and not its nature was known to her or to her father; and that something was connected—intimately connected—her father had said—with a name which no one who knew Uncle Benny ever heard before, with the name of Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas. Who was this Alan Conrad, and what could his connection be with Uncle Benny so to precipitate disaster upon him?


# ONTARIO WOMAN REGAINS HEALTH

## Wants Other Women to Know About Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound and advised me to take a bottle, which I did. I felt glad I began to get stronger and those pains left me. I am glad I found out about this medicine as I think there is none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot praise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. WM. RITSDALE, R.R. No.1, Mount Forest, Ontario.

Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.


## CHAPTER II

### Who Is Alan Conrad?

The recipient of the letter which Benjamin Corvet had written and later so excitedly attempted to recover, was asking himself a question which was almost the same as the question which Constance Sherrill had asked. He was a fine-second morning later, waiting for the first of the two daily eastbound trains which stopped at the little Kansas town of Blue Rapids which he called home. As long as he could remember, that had been the question, who is this person they call Alan Conrad, and what am I to the man who writes from Chicago, had been the paramount enigma of existence for him. Since he was now twenty-three, as nearly as he had been able to approximate it, and as distinct recollection of isolated, extraordinary events went back to the time when he was five, it was nearly eighteen years since he had first noticed the question put to the people who had him in charge: "So this is little Alan Conrad. Who is he?"

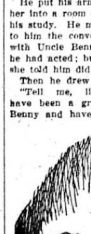
Following the arrival of certain letters, which were distinguished from most others arriving at the house by having no ink writing on the envelope but just a sort of purple or black printing, and by containing a dollar invariably received a dollar to spend just as he liked. To be sure, unless "papa" took him to town, there was nothing for him to spend it upon; so, likely enough, he sent the dollar into the iron bank, of which the key was lost; but quite often he did spend it according to plans agreed upon among all his friends and, in memory of these happy occasions in another year or the next, "Alan's dollar" became a community institution among the children.

"Who gives it to you, Alan?" was a question more often asked as time went on, but only rarely was it ever given. "It comes from Chicago." The post-mark on the envelope, Alan noticed, was always Chicago; that was all he ever could find out about his dollar. He was "about seven years" old when, for a reason as inexplicable as the dollar's coming, the letters with the typewritten addresses and the enclosed money ceased.

Except for the loss of the dollar at the end of every second month—a loss much discussed by all the children and not accepted as permanent till more than two years had passed—the first immediate result from the cessation of the letters from Chicago, Papa and mama felt them when the farm had to be given up, and the family moved to the town, and papa went to work in the woolen mill beside the river.

Papa and mama, at first surprised and dismayed by the stopping of the letters, still clung to the hope of the familiar, typewriter-addressed envelope appearing again; but when, after two years, no more money came, resentment which had been steadily growing against the person who had sent the money began to turn against Alan; and his "parents" told him all they knew about him.

In 1896 they had noticed an advertisement for persons to care for a child; they had answered it to the office of the newspaper which printed it. In response to the letter a man called upon them and, after seeing them and going around to see their friends, had made arrangements with them to take a boy of three, who was in good health and came of good people. He paid in advance board for a year and agreed to send a certain amount every two months after that time. The man brought the boy; whom he called Alan Conrad, and left him. For seven years the money agreed upon came; now it had ceased, and papa had no way of finding the man—the name given by him appeared to be fictitious, and he had left no address except "general delivery, Chicago"—Papa knew nothing more than that. He had written to the Chicago papers after the money stopped coming, and he had communicated with every one named Conrad in or near Chicago, but he had learned nothing. Then, after the lapse of three years, the letters began again; but when, after two years, no more money came, resentment which had been steadily growing against the person who had sent the money began to turn against Alan; and his "parents" told him all they knew about him.



She Thought. "No, Father."

It was addressed this time not to papa, but to Alan Conrad. He seized it, tore it open, and a bank draft for fifteen hundred dollars fell out. There was no letter with the enclosure, no word of communication; just the draft to the order of Alan Conrad. Alan wrote the Chicago bank by which the draft had been issued; their reply showed that the draft had been purchased and paid for in cash, so there was no record of the identity of the person who had sent it. More than that amount was due for arrears for the seven years during which no money was sent, even when the total which Alan had earned was deducted. So Alan merely endorsed the draft over to "father"; and that fall Jim Alan's foster brother, went to college. But when Jim discovered that it not only was possible but planned at the university for a boy to work his way through, Alan went also.

Four wonderful years followed. In companionship with educated people; ideas and manners came to him which he could not have acquired at home; athletics strengthened and added luster to his right and grand out. The lake, as he had known since his geography days, bore to the west of Chicago—a that void out there beyond the park was the lake or, at least, the harbor. A different air seemed to come from it; sounds . . . Suddenly it all was shut off; the taxicab, swerving a little, was dashing between business blocks; a row of buildings had risen again upon the right; they broke abruptly to show him a woodenwalled chasm in which flowed the river full of ice, with a log dropping its smokestack as it cut below the bridge which the cab crossed; buildings on both sides again; then, to the right, a roaring, heaving crashing expanse.

The sound he knew, had been coming to him as an undertone for many minutes; now it overwhelmed, swallowed all other sound. It was great, not loud—the sound which Alan had heard before, except the sonorous of the wind over his prairies, came from one point; even the monstrous city murmur was centered in comparison with this. Over the lake, as over the land, the soft snowflakes lazily floated down, scarcely stirred by the slightest breeze; that roar was the voice of the water, that awful power its own.

(To be continued.)

On the Train He Took the Letter From His Pocket and for the Dozenth Time Reread It

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E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

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# FIRE BLIGHT CANKER

**A BACTERIAL BLIGHT OF APPLE, PEAR AND QUINCE TREES.**

**Appearance of Affected Trees—How the Disease Develops — Destroy Blighted Twigs—Insects Carry the Disease—How to Control Trouble.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"Fire Blight," a most destructive bacterial disease of apple, pear and quince trees, is prevalent in many parts of Ontario, particularly in apple trees.

**Appearance of Affected Trees.**

Trees affected with this disease frequently present the appearance of having been scorched by fire, hence the common name, Fire Blight. The leaves will become a reddish brown and die and mummify. In some trees a few twigs only may be affected, in other cases practically every twig will be killed off.

Trees that are affected in this way in the early part of the season are either hold-over cases of the blight from the previous season or have been freshly inoculated through the blossom with the bacteria that cause the disease, by bees or other blossom visiting insects that have previously contracted the disease by visiting trees that are hold-over cases from the previous season.

**How the Disease Develops.**

When a contaminated bee or other insect visits a blossom for nectar or pollen, it leaves behind it some of the bacteria that cause the disease, and these multiply in the nectaries and pass on down the blossom pedicel into the bark of the fruit spur, where they produce a canker and kill the spur with other blossoms on it, thus continue their progress within the bark of the twig until winter sets and death as they go. The leaves on the twig then shrivel up, turn brown, and by giving the characteristic fire-blighted appearance to the tree.

**Destroy Blighted Twigs.**

If the blighted twigs are allowed to stay on the tree throughout the season the disease will continue to work on down the twigs, sometimes rapidly and sometimes slowly, until eventually it reaches the bark of the larger limbs, or the trunk of the tree, where it becomes apparent as a canker. In cases where the disease does not reach the bark of the smaller branches or trunk before fall there is a tendency for the trouble to die out during the winter. But where it gets started as a blight and reaches the bark of the branches and trunk the probability is that it will live over the winter in a dormant condition and continue to extend the following spring when the sap flow commences. This in time brings about the death of the larger limbs and trunk as the fatal canker spreads in the bark. We have known young trees to be killed out in one year with this disease, although older trees sometimes live on for years with the canker slowly developing until finally the tree either dies or has to be removed for not giving a paying crop.

**Insects Carry the Disease.**

During mid-season other insects as aphids, hoppers and borers are common carriers of the disease from infected twigs to healthy twigs, either on the same or neighboring trees. In this way young suckers and watersprouts get infected, and, as in the case of the blossom-infected twig, the disease will pass on down the bark of the sucker or watersprout until it reaches the trunk or large limbs where a canker is produced leading to death of the affected part.

Where the disease is active during the growing season there is usually a gummy brown exudate oozing out from the cankers. This exudate contains the causal bacteria in immense numbers. During wet weather this exudate may be splashed to other parts of the tree, thus leading to fresh infections.

**How to Control the Trouble.**

To control and stamp out this disease it is essential to cut out all affected portions of the tree. In doing this, care should be taken to cut well below the visibly cankered section four to six inches, if possible, as the bacteria are usually well advanced beyond the visibly cankered area in the bark. The saw, knife or shears used should be swabbed after each cut with a good disinfectant, e.g., corrosive sublimate 1-1000, formalin, or five per cent. carbolic acid. If the canker is in the trunk or larger limbs the affected part should be removed by cutting well around the canker, two or three inches at least beyond the visible extent of the canker. The wound should then be swabbed with the disinfectant and then painted over.

The best time to cut out the disease is the first time it is seen, as each infection, so long as it is allowed to stay, is a centre for continued spreading of the trouble. All material cut away should be carefully gathered and burned.—Prof. D. Jones, O. A. C., Guelph.

**Inspired by a Seed.**

When an young engineer named Hick, of Bolton, England, noticed one day the rotary descent of a sycamore seed, he examined it and applied his observations to the making of a screw propeller.

Some years later, in 1834, a Kentish farmer, Francis Smith, who was interested in marine engineering, constructed a model boat propelled by a screw driven with a spring. The success of this led to further experiments on a small scale, none of his fields.

Experts became interested in his investigations and in 1836 he built a ten-ton vessel to the design of his model. This had satisfactory trials on the Paddington Canal and the Thames, but the inventor was not satisfied. He put to sea in her, and despite rough weather his craft behaved excellently.

A year later the Admiralty agreed to foster the invention if he could make a larger vessel that would travel five miles an hour on the Thames; and in 1838 he built the *Archimedes*, a 237-ton boat of 45 horse-power, which he launched at Millwall. To the astonishment of the critics this boat reached a speed of ten miles an hour and in the years that followed nearly one hundred similar boats were built.

# WINTER WHEAT FACTS

**SUPERPHOSPHATE IS AN ESSENTIAL FOR BEST RESULTS.**

**The Cost Is More Than Repaid—The Hessian Fly In Ontario—O. A. C. No. 104 Winter Wheat—Growing Huban Sweet Clover With Oats.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The department of chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, during the past year carried on experiments in eight counties to show the effect of lime and phosphates on fall wheat seeded with clover.

**Phosphates Essential for Fall Wheat.**

From observation during the growing season and from yields the following points are noted:

(1) Phosphate gave an increased yield in every case, averaging fifty per cent.

(2) The catch of clover was wonderfully improved by the phosphate.

(3) Size and quality of grain was increased, as well as yield, by phosphates.

(4) The cost of 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was more than covered, leaving a substantial profit in every case.

(5) It is estimated that approximately half of the phosphate remains in the soil for succeeding crops.

(6) Liming may have an influence to the growth and yield of fall wheat. Its effect will undoubtedly be seen on the stand of clover the following year.

Farmers are well advised to apply cold phosphate (superphosphate) to their fall wheat at from two hundred to four hundred pounds per acre.

**The Hessian Fly In Ontario.**

In each of the past four years the Hessian fly has done working more or less in the winter wheat crops of Ontario. In the Field Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College the causes of this pest have been studied in each of forty varieties of winter wheat. The estimated average percentage of plants containing Hessian fly was 3 in 1920, 26 in 1921, 7 in 1922, and 15 in 1923. The susceptibility of the different varieties considerably varied. The Imperial Amber, O.A.C. No. 104, Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Red Rock were below the average, and the Early Red Clawson, Crannell, Gold Coin or No. 6, and Early Genesee Giant were above the average for infested plants in the last four years, the percentage being 4 for the first and 22 for the last of the above named varieties.

**O. A. C. No. 104 Winter Wheat.**

The O. A. C. No. 104 variety of winter wheat originated at the Agricultural College by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the Red Rock varieties, and has made the highest record of five leading varieties tested in one hundred and twenty-eight farms throughout Ontario. Its value is it a high yielder, but from equal quantities of flour it has produced more bread than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. It is interesting to know also that it has been more hardy even than the Dawson's Golden Chaff, and almost as stiff in the straw, and seems to be less susceptible to smut.

**Growing Huban Sweet Clover With Oats.**

In the field crop experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in the past three years, Bidwell's White Flower sweet clover has given a greater yield per acre, although later, than the White Flowering annual or Huban in the first year's growth with oats. The twig, the stem alone under similar conditions and at the same date in the spring of the year. When Sweet Clover has been grown with Oats, the Biennial variety has given good returns for autumn pasture. The Annual Sweet clover when sown with Oats, either at the time of sowing or when the Oats were 3 or 4 inches high, has been a nuisance in the grain crop. A mixture of O. A. C. No. 72 Oats and Annual White Flowering Sweet Clover, however, is being cut this year as a hay crop, and in the future this combination will be experimented with particularly from the standpoint of green fodder and of hay production. So says Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Department of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

**Heavy Pruning Waste of Energy.**

Very little difference was noted in the behavior of Japanese plum trees and trees receiving much severe pruning in tests conducted over a number of years, with several standard varieties of the plums on the grounds of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In the opinion of the station horticulturists, most varieties of plums require but little pruning following the proper shaping of the trees after they are planted. Since little pruning gives just as good fruit and better trees, it is regarded as a waste of time and effort to pay too much attention to the pruning of plum trees. The chief recommendation is to cut out thick growths where necessary and to remove broken or injured branches.

When the orchard has not been pruned in the winter, a time should be taken to do this work in the summer, but not later than the middle of July. It is not good to prune as heavily in the summer as in the dormant season. Summer pruning is found to aid in fruit bud formation, but this has been disputed more or less by experimental stations.

Approximately 20 per cent. of each potato pared by ordinary household methods is lost in the process. The loss includes much and sometimes all of the portion of the tuber containing important soluble salts. Potatoes that are boiled and baked in their skins lose practically none of their food value.

**Shade Trees In Pasture.**

A shade tree here, and a shade tree there,
Should be left in our pastures everywhere.
They comfort the cows in the heat of day,
And contented cows are the cows that pay.

If the prospective home orchardist prepares the soil where his fruits are to stand as thoroughly as he does his garden before planting vegetable seeds, the subsequent rapid growth of his fruit trees will amply repay him.

**OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH.**

**St. Mary's Church, Madras, Was Opened In 1680.**

Reposing in a corner of Fort St. George, in Madras, is St. Mary's Church, the oldest Protestant church in India, and one of the oldest of British structures in that country.

It was built by public subscription late in the seventeenth century, when church-building was in vogue in London and the genius of Sir Christopher Wren was finding expression in brick, stone and plaster.

St. Mary's Church was opened on October 25, 1680, the guns of the fort booming forth a salute in honor of the event. Though intended as a place of worship, it has often served other and less sacred purposes.

Having come into being in troublous times and lying within a fortress prone to attack, it was provided with a "powder-proof" crypt. This made it a place of refuge in times of danger and it has been used as such on more than one occasion. In 1746, when the French were besieging the fort, the wives, children and servants of the garrison were lodged in the church, where they often also took shelter when not on duty.

The French eventually captured the city and during their three-years' occupation of Madras used the church into a store-house. Madras was restored to the British in 1748, but the French, under Count Lally, attacked it again ten years later. This time St. Mary's Church served as a barrack and its steeple as a watch-tower! Both church and steeple suffered greatly from Lally's bombardments and had to be extensively repaired after he raised the siege.

It is strange that no tablet records the first burial in the church, the more so since it was that of a notable personage, Lord Pigot. His lordship had been Governor of Madras as Sir George Pigot and it was he who was largely responsible for the successful withstanding of Lally's siege. Pigot's great and long public services he was awarded a peerage on his retirement and return to the Old Country.

Some years later, he accepted a second term of Governorship, but could not get on with his Council. So serious did their quarrels become that the Directors considered the step of ordering the arrest of some Councillors and the Commander-in-Chief! Before this outrageous order could be executed, however, the antagonists "went one better" and made a prisoner of the Governor himself! He was at first confined in the house in St. Thomas' Mount, but he took ill there and was then removed to Government House, where he died.

The remorseful Councillors sought to make such atonement as they could by burying their late President within St. Mary's Church, a signal honor, but they raised no tablet to his unhappy memory, and so, in one respect, he lies "unhonored and unsung."

**ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?**

**Some Odd Beliefs About Babies—Good and Bad Omens.**

When children were born to the ancient Hebrews, the first duty was to rub them all over with salt. It was a religious duty. Salt was the accepted symbol of life, and its application to the infant's body had the reputed power of ensuring vigorous manhood.

In England during the eighteenth century a belief existed, not entirely with regard to mud, and few men enjoyed such notoriety as "Dr." Graham of Pall Mall, the famous quack, who amassed a fortune by expounding its virtues and the various methods of extracting them.

It was also commonly believed in former times that if a child on first leaving its mother's room was not carried upstairs before it was taken downstairs, it would never rise in the world. To be carried up or down stairs to the house the general practice was for the person who carried the little newcomer to step over the threshold of a room on to a chair, which practice was supposed to serve the same purpose.

It was also considered unlucky for the child if the mother went out of doors before going to church to have her baby christened. It was mainly for this reason that children were baptized within a day or two of birth, night or so old. The sooner the "naming" was over the sooner the mother was free to resume her normal life.

To weigh a child was a further stroke of bad policy, for such a child was sure to die young or grow up sickly. To rock an empty cradle was to rock a new baby into it. And to let a child sleep on one's lap was a certain way of bringing misfortune on the innocent victim. Certain maxims to this latter superstition in his "Works and Days," so it is a pretty old one. But fancy the Greeks being bound by any superstition!

Another old-world belief was that a child born with teeth would soon grow up to be a man of either Herculean or fearful size. A common mental ability. It is said that medical history records only about fifty cases of children having teeth at birth, but folklore also records that this superstition enjoys in folklore we may be certain that many cases have escaped the chroniclers' notice.

Lords Nos. 1 and 2 are famous personages who had this distinction. He had two teeth when he was born. Pigot, the celebrated philosopher, was another, as also Pope, the poet. Richard III. was a fourth.

Only the other week twin boys were born at Bordeaux, France, of whom one had all his teeth, while the other started cutting his when he was but twelve days old. From this it may be presumed that France has little reason to despair of her future genius!

To be born with a caul is preferable to being born even under the luckiest of stars. Napoleon, Charles Dickens will not need to be reminded.

To make one's entrance to the world while the clock is striking, especially if it be sounding the midnight hour, is to be blessed with the gift of second sight, to have the power of seeing and smelling the wind, like the pigs of Westphalia, and to possess the ability to discern all manner of evil spirits in their secret lairs.

Thus tradition; and with so many gifts and graces depending on the contingencies of our advent, the pity surely is that we have such small choice in the matter.

# QUEER FOREST FRIENDS

**YOUNG WILD ANIMALS RESPOND TO KINDNESS.**

**Marten and Young Buck Deer Follow Trapper Wherever He Goes—Big Horned Owl Eats Out of His Hand.**

Politics develops strange bedfellows. And so do the forests. In the political jungles, men and women of varied and complex social stripes and financial prestige, fraternise. In the forests, men and women fraternise with each other, and in some cases with beasts of the wilds, says William J. McNulty, in Canadian Forest and Outdoors.

In the Kedgwick River territory of Eastern Canada lives Claude Hynes, hunter, trapper, woodsman and guide. His home is on the bank of the river, amid the forest. Hynes had not permitted the loneliness of the wilderness to overwhelm him. Lacking the companionship of human beings for most of each year, he has trained animals to become his pals. And not content with training animals, he has even made close friends of the birds of the air.

The most intimate friend Hynes possesses, is a marten. He found this furry-bodied animal when it was but a few weeks old. Evidently, it had wandered away from its mother. Hynes picked it from the earth and carried it home, despite its puny protests. On arriving at his home, he placed the tiny animal in a wooden box, in which he bored some holes. He started feeding the marten on milk and bread. In three weeks, he liberated it and tried to chase it into the woods. But the marten refused to leave the Hynes' property. Hynes then decided to keep the animal as a playmate. He taught it to beg for food by standing on its hind legs and stretching outward the fore legs. He taught it to play with a glass egg. The marten proved a willing and adept pupil. It would follow Hynes about just like a dog. For some time, Hynes had been bothered by rats and mice in his house and barn. He domiciled the marten in the barn, and in a few weeks all of the rats had been destroyed by the marten.

Hynes also found a young buck deer that had wandered from its family circle. He carried the animal to his home and fed it with milk. After a month, Hynes released the animal, but it refused to remain away. After bounding off into the forest, it returned in less than half an hour. The marten and deer are also wont to park themselves inside the house, at times. One of the chief defects of the admiration and affection in which Hynes is held by the marten and the deer is the difficulty he has in forcing the two animals back to his home when he wants to travel through the wood on hunting company. Usually, the marten and deer are at his heels or frolicking beside or ahead of him. When he goes to the little village of Kedgwick for supplies, the two animals form his bodyguard.

Hynes next added a big horned owl to his "stable." He found the owl helpless with a damaged wing. He fed the bird. Since then the owl has lived on the Hynes property, declining to go back into the woods, although the wing became normal in a week. The owl flies in and out of the house and into the barn and smaller buildings. He has been attached to eat out of Hynes' hand without taking any of the hand along with the food. The marten was very antagonistic to the biz owl on the latter's advent, but after a while became friendly with the bird, under the coaxing of Hynes.

**Founded by a Falsehood.**

How a false accusation led to the founding of an English West Country church was recalled not long ago by the celebration of the building's centenary. One of the servants of the local landowner accused the village butcher of using fraudulent scales. The butcher proved his innocence and, as compensation, the landowner asked the butcher to make his choice of a site for a church. The man chose a free site for a chapel, and the present building was erected.

A curious history is also attached to a Derbyshire church, the anniversary of which was celebrated two years ago. It was built by Francis Brown, a farmer, who decided to ride to Derby during a terrible storm. He boasted to his wife that if he could not catch and halter his horse, he would halter the Devil instead.

When he got outside the farmer had a vision of a terrible goat-like figure that vanished in a flash of lightning. Declaring that he had seen the Devil, he built a chapel as penance for his wild words, and gave it the appropriate name of "Halter-Devil."

In Devonshire there is a church perched on the summit of a high hill. A merchant bodyguard bound on a storm-tossed ship vowed that if his life was spared he would build a church on the first point of England that met his eye. This happened to be Brentor Hill, and there the church was duly built.

**Couldn't Prove It.**

A stranger in a small town sought information. "Are you a criminal lawyer in the place?" he asked a resident. "Maybe we have," came the reply. "But, mind ye, we can't prove it."

**Hong Kong.**

Hong Kong, an island off the southwestern coast of China, was originally by the British, led by Captain Elliott, on August 23, 1839, and ceded to Great Britain on January 20, 1841.

**Albino.**

The term Albino was originally applied by the Portuguese to those negroes who were mottled with white spots; but it is now applied to any who are born with red eyes and white hair. It is from the Latin word, albus, white. Albion, one of the names of England; is derived from the same word; and it is said to have been given to the southern part of the island by Julius Caesar in allusion to the white cliffs skirting the south-eastern coast where he landed on the occasion of his first invasion in the year 55 B.C.

**BLUNDERS BY WIRE.**

**Telegraphic Errors Have Caused a Lot of Trouble.**

One of the most expensive telegrams on record was sent recently from Washington to New York. Wall Street was awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the taxability of stock dividends. At noon a message came through that the decision was that the tax was valid. Prices at once began to fall.

Two hours later it was announced that the real decision was exactly the opposite to what had first been wired, and prices rose quickly. The mistake, however, had already cost $1,000,000.

Telegraphic errors have been responsible for more than loss of money. A railway collision at Alma, in Kansas, was caused by the carelessness of a telegraph operator who failed to carry out an order to hold the El Paso east-bound express. His superior received the startling message: "East-bound train gone. I hope it does." A few minutes later the south-bound express from Chicago crashed into the El Paso train.

To the list from tragedy to comedy, a cable message was received at Sydney, New South Wales, from Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, saying, "Sailors and soldiers wanted by Caledonians." New Caledonia is the French convict settlement, and such alarm was caused by the message that a warship was sent to keep the protection of British subjects. When the vessels arrived it was found the message meant the victory of the New Caledonian football team over an eleven composed of French soldiers and sailors.

**Discoveries From Trifles.**

Photographs by wireless have lately been interesting the scientific world, and the fact that the discovery of this new process originated in a remark at a dinner table recalls trifling circumstances which led to the development of previous great inventions.

Toothache was responsible for the anæsthetic which proved a boon to the operating-room. Dr. Davy, the inventor, suffering from a bad toothache, was conducting a research into the possibilities of nitrous oxide gas, and the effect it has sometimes accidentally had on the pain led to its being the wonderful discovery of anæsthetics.

The man who invented the ballon owed his discovery to accidentally noticing the way in which his wife's gown tended to float upwards when inflated with hot air while drying beside a fire. He persevered with his idea, and eventually perfected the balloon, the forerunner of modern aerial navigation.

Then take hooks and eyes. These, too, were invented in a trivial way, their possibilities occurring to a husband when during the long time it took his wife to dress.

**There Really Were Unicorns.**

The unicorn which figures on the coat of arms of England has always been regarded as a fabulous animal. Yet in 1663, an Italian traveller, who was, perhaps, the first European to visit Mecca, and whose account of the travels of Ibn Batuta is by far the most careful and truthful observer, gives a very clear description of this creature, two specimens of which he saw in that country. "Now, I will tell you of their make," he writes. "The elder is shaped like a colt of thirty months, and has a horn on his forehead about three arm-lengths. The other is like a colt of one year, and his horn is the length of three hands. Their color is dark bay; the head like a hart's, but no long neck; a thin, short mane hangs over one side; the legs are slender and lean, like a goat's; the feet are cloven, long, and much like a goat's, with some hair at the back of the legs.

**How Money Is Tested.**

Tibre has just taken place in London, England, the most curious trial in the country—a trial that concerns all in the land.

The place of trial was the Goldsmiths' Hall, prior to the meeting of the Goldsmiths' Company; the presiding judge was the King's Remembrancer, clad in the robes and full-bottomed wig of a King's Counsellor; and the prisoner at the bar was a number of boxes containing samples of coins cast at the Royal Mint and at various branch Mints in the colonies during the past year.

This trial, held annually since 1870, is known as the "Trial of the Pyx," the "Pyx" being originally the chest into which sample coins were placed pending trial.

The chest was once kept in the Pyx Chamber at Westminster, but in the demands of utility the Pyx is now supplanted by a prosaic iron safe kept at the Mint. Here the coins are conveyed to the trial in locked boxes.

The coins for trial each represent a journey-weight, or day's quantity of coin. Specimens were hand-made—that is, 15th troy of gold or 60th troy of silver.

The jury's verdict details the results of the tests, including the amount of variation from standard, and, if valuable, guarantees the intrinsic value of the coinage. It is discharged by the Master of the Mint from further liability.

It is only rarely that a coin is found which exceeds the legal remedy, and one such occasion was at the trial in 1919, when a sovereign struck at the Sydney Mint in 1918 was found to weigh 123.4481 grains, which was only slightly in excess of the legal weight and remedy.

**Not Fit for Publication.**

Once in an English class the teacher assigned a composition to be written and it had to contain 250 words. The next morning one little boy was asked to read his. This is what he had written: "My uncle was driving his new car one day and he had a puncture. The other 236 words are not fit for publication."

In Norway a girl must possess a certificate of her ability as a cook before she is allowed to marry.

# First Nurse In Canada

The first woman in Canada to devote herself to nursing the sick and the suffering, that is, to make nursing her vocation, was Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, in whose honor a street in a residential quarter of Montreal is named.

Mlle. Mance belonged to an honorable family of Nogent-le-Bel, near Langres, France. She was born in 1606—two years before the founding of Quebec. She received the education of a young gentlewoman of her time. Her constitution was delicate, her manners graceful yet dignified.

She had read accounts of the missionary work carried on among the Indians of Canada; her enthusiasm was kindled, and she journeyed up to Paris to see and ask respecting her engagement in the work.

She received encouragement from high ecclesiastics and from ladies and gentlemen of rank and wealth. When supplied with money for her work, she went to Rochelle, whence the ship sailed for Canada, and here she fell in with Maisonneuve, who was out for the wilderness for the purpose of establishing a colony almost two hundred leagues from Quebec, on the island formed by the junction of the two great rivers of the west and the north—the Island of Montreal. She arrived at Montreal with Maisonneuve and his forty men.

Yet when the vessel was about to sail, a new and sharp misgiving seized her. How could a woman, not yet bereft of youth and charms, live alone in the forest, among a troop of soldiers? Her scruples were relieved by two soldiers, who at the last moment refused to embark without their wives,—and by a young woman, who, like Mlle. Mance herself, escaped from her friends, and took passage in spite of them in one of the vessels.

Late in the season of 1641, Maisonneuve and a party of forty men and four women arrived at Quebec. Winter was at hand and it was decided to remain at Quebec until spring. On May 17, 1642, the party embarked for Montreal, the little flotilla consisting of a pinnace, a flatbottomed boat moved by sails, and two rowboats.

On May 18, they landed on the island of Montreal at the spot which they had chosen a year and thirty-one years before as a fine site for a settlement.

On the morrow the men set to work to begin their encampment. Maisonneuve felled the first tree. Soon the encampment was enclosed with a palisade and a little later tents were replaced by structures of wood. Such was the founding of Montreal, which at first and for many years was called Ville Marie.

In the following year a hospital was built, and to protect it against the Iroquois it was surrounded by a palisade. Provision for the archives of the Seminary of Ville Marie, the hospital was sixty feet in length and twenty-four in width, with a kitchen, a chamber for Mlle. Mance, others for servants, and two large apartments for the patients.

It was the ambition of the founders of Ville Marie to establish an Indian settlement in the neighborhood, and to teach the Redmen to live like white men. Great pains were made in preparing a way to carry out the plan, and it might have succeeded had it not been for that pest of the forests—the Iroquois. But almost a year passed after the founding of the colony before the Iroquois became aware of its existence. In their ignorance of the Iroquois came upon ten Algonquins. The latter, who were friends of the French, knew of the existence of Ville Marie, which, being at a distant from their encounter with the Iroquois, they fled to for safety.

The pursuing Iroquois, to their astonishment, came upon the new fort. They reconnoitred the place, and then went back to their cantonments in the south of Lake Ontario with the unwelcome news. From that time forth the colonists at Ville Marie had no peace; no more were seen the fishing and hunting; no more Sunday strolls in the woods and meadows. The men went armed to their work, and returned at the sound of a bell, prepared for an attack. Through the summer months and often in the winter too the Iroquois surrounded Ville Marie, killing by stealth when it was possible, and when not, attacking openly. Mlle. Mance's hospital did not lack for patients.

During these years of struggles and danger Jeanne Mance remained at her post administering the affairs of the hospital, and with her associates nursing the sick and wounded and caring for the needy and homeless. And so passed the life of this heroine of the early years of Montreal, and it is because of that work that in the group of statuary that forms in the monument commemorating the founding of the city, a place has been given to the figure representing the first nurse in Montreal, and the founder of the first hospital. The hospital—the Hotel Dieu—stood at the corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets, and when Jeanne Mance died its name and its memories were enshrined in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu hospital, which then served as a parish church. At the time of Mlle. Mance's death the hospital did not contain more than nine hundred souls.

**Ulster Boat Recruiting Ground.**

Ulster was the best recruiting ground for the British army in 1924. There were 241 recruits for every 100,000 of population. London came next with 229 per 100,000.

**Height of Land.**

In Europe the average height of land above the sea is 939 feet. In Asia it is 3,189 feet.

**"Henrys" and "Harrys."**

While I know one Harry who was so christened with disregard for the more dignified Henry and there may be other instances of the kind, there seems to be little doubt that the latter is the parent of the former name. England has always called its King Henrys "Harry." During the reign of Henry VI, who succeeded to the throne in 1422, there was a piece of money coined called the Harry noble, and in the time of Henry VIII there was a tiny coin nafled the Harry groat. "In Jerusalem shall Harry die," said Henry IV.—Chicago Daily News.

**SHAVING WITH A SAW.**

**Sights Revealed by the Microscope.**

Among the numerous scientific instruments employed in commerce and industry few play a more important part than the microscope.

Before railway travel depends very largely on microscopic research, which has made possible a number of vital changes in the making of steel rails. These are the result of many wherever accidents due to broken rails were once fairly frequent, now they are seldom if ever heard of, the quality of the steel of which the rails are made having been greatly improved.

To the steel manufacturer, in fact, the microscope is invaluable, since it enables him to choose exactly the right kind of steel for a particular purpose. It has lately been proved that the quality of steel cannot be determined by examining the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed, but that its structure, as revealed by the microscope, affords the only reliable clue.

A piece of steel is broken, the fractured portions being ground and polished, and are then treated with acid. The acid eats away the outer casing of the steel, leaving the carg exposed. This is then studied under a powerful lens, and a true estimate of its quality arrived at.

The microscope reveals the fact that the edge of even the sharpest razor blade is not perfectly straight. It is lined with teeth, like a saw. The manufacturer uses the microscope to ensure that these teeth are regularly spaced, otherwise the blade would "pull" or scratch the skin of the user.

Makers of gramophone records have the microscope in order to make certain that the discs are perfectly smooth before the sound waves are engraved upon them. Incidentally, the sound waves, seen through the microscope, look like hills and valleys on the disc.

Raw cotton fibre, studied microscopically, betrays not only its faws but its good qualities; the greater the number of twists in the fibre the greater the power of resistance of the cotton it yields. By the same means natural silk is distinguishable from the artificial product, while the difference between the two kinds of natural dyes is no less easily determined.

Among those industries of which the microscope is an invaluable ally may be mentioned paper, textile and fruit farming, in which the instrument with the all-seeing eye is used to detect parasites and blights; feed, and watch making; the manufacture of ball bearings; paper making, in which the microscope shows the relative merits of various grades of paper; potteries and china works; glass making; engineering, in which the composition of various alloys has been closely studied; and photographic apparatus making.

Laundries also use the microscope in investigating claims made against them for damages. The threads of fabric, seen through the magnifying glass, look as large as ropes, and it is easy to decide whether the damage is caused by wear, or from a rending torn by machinery used in the washing, or whether it is due simply to "fair wear and tear."

**Plaster Casts.**

When plaster casts become soiled, dip them into cold liquid starch. When they are dry, brush the starch off and the dirt will come off with it, leaving the cast clean and white like new.

**OUR ESKIMOS.**

**Sea Mammals Are the Mainstay of the Country.**

From time to time the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, sends out officers to investigate the conditions of the Eskimos of the far Canadian north and to report upon their present regions. One of these officers, Major L. T. Burwash, exploratory engineer, spent fifteen months among the Eskimos of Baffin Island, south of Hudson Bay and east of Greenland. His report contains much information respecting the life of the aborigines of the northern parts of Canada.

Major Burwash points out that the low temperature of the north affects not only the surface of the waters there and that there is an abundance of sea-life.

The sea mammals are the mainstay of the country. Without the walrus, the various types of seal, the white whale, narwhal and walrus, even the Eskimo could not hope to exist. At many points along the coast these animals are found in sufficient numbers to guarantee a living for the native, whilst in a number of areas they exist far in excess of present-day needs.

The seal is the most important, supplying the natives with a large proportion of their food, fuel, light, and material for dog-harnesses. The seal found in largest numbers is that known as the fur seal, a fortunate circumstance because the skins, oil and oil are superior to those of other kinds.

Where seals are plentiful the Eskimo is not greatly concerned about walrus, white whale or narwhal. Owing to their great size, however, the latter animals can be made to supply large quantities of meat for winter use while the skins of the white whale and the narwhal are considered a delicacy often "good enough for dukes de resistance" in Eskimo hospitality. The coming of white traders has enabled the Eskimos to obtain steel traps, and the fur seal is now less necessary. Still the sea mammals are the backbone of Eskimo life.

Mussels, clams, shrimps and sea cucumbers abound in all the waters, but as a rule they are smaller than those of more temperate regions. Fish are not abundant, although a variety of Arctic trout is found in sufficient to supply the summer needs of the natives.

Plant life is found in profusion. It supplies part of the food of all the sea mammals, and water-fowl, and forms of kelp or dulse are used by the Eskimos to vary their diet.

**A Hot Place.**

There is a potash mine in Strassfurt, Germany, where men work 1,600 feet underground at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Two to a Square Mile.**

Australia has a population of less than two people to the square mile.

**DAVY & ALLISON**

**Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.**

**Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.**

**DAVY & ALLISON,**
Next to Eaton's.

**FRED S. SCOTT**
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

**Wanted**
**Alsike Seed**
Highest Market Price paid for clean seed.
Sell your seed now while the price is right.
**GEO. E. WINTER,**
Dundas St. Phone 78.
Fertilizers, Chicken Supplies, etc.

**WE SELL FOR LESS**

SOAP

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 bars P. & G. for | $1.00 |
| 20 bars Comfort for | 1.00 |
| 20 bars Pearl White for | 1.00 |
| 20 bars Gold for | 1.00 |
| 2 Shredded Wheat for | 25c. |
| 1 lb. Shortening for | 17c. |
| 2 lbs. Ginger Snaps for | 25c. |
| 1 lb. Icing Sugar for | 10c. |
| 1 cheap Broom for | 35c. |
| 1 good Broom for | 39c. |
| 1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes | 10c. |
| 1 lb. pure Cream Tartar | 30c. |
| 1 gallon Vinegar for | 35c. |
| 1 large pkg. Tillson Oats for | 25c. |
| 2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for | 25c. |
| 1 lb. choice Sodas for | 15c. |

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

**Denison Bros.**
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CORNS
end the pain
quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They get the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction-pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Also for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

*Dr Scholl's Zino-pads*

Put one on—the pain is gone!

Dr. Scholl's Appliances Also at Dr. Scholl's

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, What a splendid cup of tea. This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

**Beekeeper's Supplies!**

Sections, brood and super, foundation comb, Queen excluders, bee escapes and smokers.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

**Richmond Council will meet on September 8th, instead of the first.**

J. G. Loucks, opposite Marble Works, is selling beef from 8c. to 20c. lb. Store open every Wednesday afternoon. 26-tf

Rev. W. R. Tanton was in Point Anne on Tuesday of last week assisting in the ceremonies of laying the last stone of the tower of the new church.

I forbid any one giving my wife, Lena Pringle, anything on my credit. She has left my bed and board. I refuse to pay any debts she runs.

36-cp MR. CHARLIE PRINGLE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will serve lunch on the Fair Ground as usual. If you should be missed by the canvassers for food, don't fail to do your part for a good cause.

The Napanee Citizens' Band wish to announce that their regular weekly concert will be postponed from Friday night to Sunday afternoon, 2.30 to 4.00 p.m., this week only.

Mr. Chester H. Wood, of the firm of McFarlane & Wood, flour and feed dealers, Kingston, has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late T. M. Asselstine.

Night horse shows will again be held in the Coliseum of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. All live stock judging will be done in this immense building, the largest and most costly on any permanent fair ground in the world.

Miss Marion Gordon and Miss Helen Gordon, daughters of Mr. A. B. Gordon, Waterville, N.Y., have both won prizes for their scholastic attainments in that city during the past year. The two girls were born in Odessa and are granddaughters of Mrs. Mary J. Gordon, of that village.

The Napanee Band staged another successful street dance on Dundas street on Friday evening last. An even larger number of dancers took part than on the previous occasion and the band trasury will feel the benefit. The $10 prize was won by Miss Helen Lasher, Sillsville, who held the lucky ticket.

The Napanee friends of Mrs. Ross Perry, Brock street, Oshawa, will be pleased to know she was able to leave the Oshawa Hospital on Thursday of last week, after being successfully operated on for throat trouble. Dr. Halliday, specialist of Toronto, and Dr. Cameron, Oshawa, were the attending physicians.

Miss Katherine Smith, a well known resident of Napanee, passed away at her residence on Robert street, occupied by herself and her sister for a long number of years. Mr. J. F. Smith, South Napanee, is a brother. The funeral takes place from her late residence this (Tuesday) afternoon. Services at the home and interment at Morven.

Marysville had a real bull fight which woke the neighborhood early in the morning. An animal owned by James V. Walsh was pasturing in Reeve J. G. Campbell's field, and, in answer to the challenge thrown out by his fellow, owned by James White, broke through the fence and gate to meet him. The combatants bellowed and roared. Pitchforks were used to separate the animals.

With ideal weather prevailing, the Garden Party was held on Tuesday night on the spacious lawn of Mr. Fred Henderson, Newburgh Road, under the auspices of the Number One Committee, Ladies' Aid of Trinity United Church was a pronounced success in every way. The lawn was beautifully lighted with colored electric lights, while booths of all kinds were tastily arranged in different parts of the grounds. A first-class musical and literary program was given, consisting of readings by Miss Betty Holland, Male Quartet by Messrs. F. LaSalle, C. D. Black, E. Baughan and G. Vandervoort, and selections by the orchestra, composed of Miss Lenore Black, pianist, Miss Jessie Cleall, violinist, Mr. Floyd Martin, saxophone, and Mr. Edwin Baughan, clarinet.

**BIRTHS**

**Dudgeon**—At Richmond, on Thursday, August 20th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Ross Dudgeon, a daughter.

**Robertson**—At South Napanee, on Tuesday, August 25th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robertson, a son.

**DEATHS**

**Hudson**—At Richmond, on Saturday, August 22nd, 1925, Caroline E. Hudson, aged 80 years, 9 months, 28 days.

**McConnell**—At Robbin, on Friday, August 21st, 1925, Charles McConnell, aged 54 years.

**Smith**—At Napanee, on Monday, August 24th, 1925, Miss Katherine E. Smith, aged 80 years, 4 months.

**WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE**

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection devotion and power sible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite,** designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

**WM. M. HOWITT,**
Napanee, - Ontario

## PERSONALS

Mrs. Arthur Toomey, Chicago, is visiting friends in Napanee and Odessa.

Mr. A. R. Boyes, of Los Angeles, Ca., is visiting his brother, Mr. J. L. Boyes.

Mrs. G. H. Boyes, Kingston, is spending the week with Mrs. E. J. Pollard.

Mrs. M. Maker has returned from a visit with friends in Windsor.

Mrs. Jas. Boyce has returned to her home in Newburgh, after spending a month with her son in Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Marguerite Kouber is spending a few weeks in Toronto the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Rhyndress, of Detroit, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Rhyndress, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, Kingston were in Napanee to attend the funeral of Mrs. M. Hosey.

Mrs. J. A. Marshall spent a few days last week with friends in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Jackson and family, Oshawa, were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowen.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell spent a few days this week visiting her mother in Picton.

Councillor Alex MacGregor returned from his trip to Scotland on Friday evening.

Dr. Morley Smith, New York, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, Hawley.

Miss Hazel Ellis, of Toronto, is visiting her mother.

Miss Tillie Waller is home from Kingston for her holidays.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman are holidaying at Sharbot Lake.

Mrs .C. D. VanAlstyne spent last week with her brother, Mr. Hunter, Yarker.

Miss Vera Ballance, B.A., Selby, and Miss Bessie McLennan, Perth spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week with Miss Hazel VanAlstyne.

Mrs. A. H. Joyce, Toronto, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street.

Dr. and Mrs. Elliot Vanalstine returned to Chicago on Sunday.

Miss Lois Derry, Kingston, was in Napanee for the street dance on Friday evening.

Mr. Will Shirley, Wheeling, Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Boyes at Watercombe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Allstine, Saskatoon, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deroche.

Miss Phyliss H. Truscott, of West Huntingdon, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Nolan.

Mr. Irvine Hudson, Hamilton, was in Richmond over the weekend attending the funeral of his mother, the late Mrs. John Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graham, of Oshawa, are guests of his mother, Mrs. C. A. Graham.

Miss Alice Orser, Camden East, is visiting friends in Napanee.

Mr. Angus Bicknell, Toronto, is visiting friends at Camden East.

Mrs. C. A. Wiseman and son Reginald Wiseman, spent a few days last week with friends in Syracuse.

Mrs. Frank Stickle and son, who have been guests of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Robinson, returned to Syracuse on Friday.

Mr. Benson McCabe, Oshawa, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Leonard McCabe.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Taylor spent last week in Cobourg.

Messrs. A. C. Parks and C. B. Parks, Hay Bay, are on a motor trip to Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. R. A. Rose, Hamilton, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. E. L. VanLuven, Moscow.

Miss Agnes Loyst and Miss Helen Sexsmith spent last week at 1000 Island Park.

Miss Lauretta Spearing, Bath, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Harshaw, Toronto.

Mrs. A. F. D. Lace and daughter, Toronto, are guests of Miss Edna Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Teague and family, Hamilton, are guests of Mrs. Minchinton.

Mrs. Hannah McGreer, Winnipeg, Man., is visiting friends in Napanee.

Miss Evelyn Parks, R.N., Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Parks, Hay Bay.

Mrs. F. D. Oliver and daughter, Alice, Richmond, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Delbert Keller, Canmore, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fitzgerald, of Peterboro ; Mrs. C. M. Stillman, of Cobourg ; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamblyn, of Saranac, Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nolan, Hay Bay, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Boyce and Mrs. Carrie Keesee motored from Syracuse, N.Y., on Sunday and are the guests of Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barker and Miss Madge Riddell, Schenectady, N.Y., and Mr. H. L. Barker, New York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McClew last week.

Sgts. W. Smith and DeVerde Powell, of B. Co. Frontenac Regt., left on Saturday last to take a course at the Canadian Small Arms School, Connaught Rifle Range, near Ottawa.

Mrs. C. W. Fanning, New York, Miss Ola Hosey, White Plains, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hosey, Ottawa, and A. Hosey, of Mount Carmel, attended the funeral of their mother, Mrs. W. M. Hosey, in Napanee, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Roblin and daughters, Kathleen and Geneva, and Mrs. D. W. Allison, of Adolphustown, motored to Sackett's Harbour, N.Y., where Mr. and Mrs. Roblin and Mrs. Allison remained for a week, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Roblin. The Misses Roblin are also visiting in Syracuse and Camden, N.Y., at Drs. H. M. and A. C. Roblin's and Dr. D. M. Allison's.

**School Opening.**

School supplies now in stock at NEELY'S.

## Visitors to Lennox Fair---Welcome!

As an organization, we extend our hearty congratulations to the directors of the Lennox Fair. Year by year marked advancement is noted in all departments of this splendid exhibition. This year the directors have provided four big days and four big nights of interesting activities and enjoyable entertainment. Our attendance and enthusiasm this year will spur the management to still greater enterprise.

This week at our store marks the initial showing of our stocks for Fall and Winter. We cordially invite all Fair visitors to spend part of the time in viewing the magnificent assemblages of merchandise and wearing apparel on display in our various departments.

Fashion has elected several new silhouettes vastly different from other seasons, which are exceptionally artistic. Exploited are numerous new and staple fabrics rich in qualities and gorgeous in colorings.

In brief, we have the finest and most exclusive stocks that has been our pleasure to offer. Come and see how splendidly we are equipped to serve your personal, family and home requirements.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited.

## SCHOOL TIME NEEDS

Very soon school bells will be calling boys and girls back to their studies. New clothes to wear is a question in most homes. Our different departments catering to the requirements of boys and girls are especially well stocked with durable and lasting merchandise. Bring your family in and let us fit them out for Fall and Winter. We can save you money.

### GIRLS' MIDDY SKIRTS, $1.59 EACH

These Skirts are made from a strong, durable Serge that will render excellent service. Each skirt is neatly pleated and finished with a cotton waist-band. In Navy color only.

No school-girls' wardrobe is complete without one of these skirts for wearing with middies and sweaters.

Sizes from 4 to 14 years.

### KID BOOT PULLOVERS IN MISSES' SIZES

These Sweaters are ideal garments for wearing with separate pleated skirts. They come in all wool and in silk and wool yarns. All styles feature short sleeves. Each is becomingly finished with knitted tie.

Featured in Sand, Oriental, Grey and Castor shades.

Priced 2.00, 2.69 and $2.75.

### FALL STYLES IN ADMIRAL MIDDIES—ALL SIZES

The "Admiral" is Canada's best Middy at a popular price. The quality of material and the workmanship is above the average.

Styles for Fall continue to favor long sleeved regulation effects. These invariably come trimmed with flannel collar and cuffs.

Obtainable in all sizes.

Priced $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.69.

### GIRLS' GINGHAM DRESSES $1.00 EACH

For early Fall wear these Dresses will prove very desirable from every viewpoint. Styles show unique variety in cut and in ornamentation. Materials are especially strong and durable. Patterns favor neat checks and Chambray combinations.

Procurable in shades of Copen, Cadet, Orange, Pink, Black and White. Sizes from 4 to 12 years.

### THE N. C. I. CREST MIDDY, $3.75 EACH

To girls now starting to the Collegiate we would like to introduce our special N.C.I. Middy. These garments are made from heaviest quality stock, has yoke, inset pocket, flannel collar, flannel cuffs, long sleeves. With this middy you will receive the authentic school crest in correct colorings.

All sizes.

### CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS FOR GROWING GIRLS

Teen age girls should be very particular about their figure. Proper corseting now means poise, good figure and comfort in days to come. We specialize in properly corseting school-girls for all their activities.

We invite you to consult our Corsetiers.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOSIERY FOR SCHOOL WEAR

**GUARANTEED TO GIVE EXCELLENT SERVICE**

2-1 Ribbed Plated Cashmere Stockings, union feet, reinforced heels and toes, elastic knit, sizes 6 to 10½. Prices range 50c. to 85c. pair.

Boys' All Wool Cashmere Hose "English make," all wearing parts are extra spliced, fast dye. Sizes 9, 9½, 10. Price $1.25 pair.

Girls 1-1 Ribb Cashmere Hose, with plain knit feet, elastic ribb, Black, in sizes 5 to 8½. Prices range 50c. to 85c.; Sand, in sizes 5 to 8, prices range 50c. to 85c. ; Cream, in sizes 4 to 7½, prices range 40c. to 75c. ; Cardinal, in sizes 4 to 6½, prices range 50c. to 65c.

Boys' 1-1 ribb Cotton Hose, made from strong, serviceable cotton yarns, spliced heels and toes, sizes 7 to 10. Prices range 50c. to 65c. pair.

Girls' and Boys' 1-1 Black Cotton Hose, plain knit feet, medium weight, sizes 5 to 10, prices range 25c. to 29c. pair.

Girls' Sand Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 6 to 8½, price 50c. pair.

Girls' and Boys' 1-1 ribbed Sand Cotton Hose, sizes 5 to 7½, prices range 35c. to 50c. pair.

Girls' and Boys' ¾ length Lisle Socks, plain or with fancy cuff. Shades are Sand and Grey, price 50c., 75c. pair.

Boys' all wool ¾ length Socks, with fancy colored cuff, sizes 8 to 10. Price 75c., $1.00 pair.

Boys' and Girls' all wool Socks, fancy Heather mixtures, Black, Brown and Grey, with stripe top. Sizes 6 to 8, price 75c. pair.

### OUTFITTING THE BOY FOR SCHOOL

**IS AN ECONOMICAL AND EASY PROBLEM IF YOU SHOP AT ROBINSON'S**

BOYS' SHORT PANT SUITS—In sizes from 10 years old to 18. Priced at from $5.37 up to $17.50. An assortment that has been carefully chosen. The styles and colorings are new and attractive.

JUNIOR BOYS' SUITS—Ages 5 to 10. Specials at $5.00 a Suit.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—First long pants, sizes 34 to 39. Collegiate Suits in new and nifty styles that appeal. Prices $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $20.00 and up to $35.00.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS—We have been pushing for delivery of our new Fall lines and now have a nice range for you to choose from.

BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Everything that goes to make a well assorted wardrobe—Caps, Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Belts, Armbands, Blouses, Garters, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Jerseys, odd Bloomers and Breeches, all at popular prices and of select quality.

### MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS MEN'S GREY SERGE SUITS

**SPECIAL SALE PRICE FOR FAIR WEEK, $29.50**

These Suits are from our regular $32.50 and $35.00 ranges. The Blues are guaranteed fast color and perfect fitting. A Robinson Co. guarantee goes with them. The Greys are in different shades, nice fine weave and wonderfully durable. There are about 30 suits in the lot, ranging in size from 35 to 44. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these splendid bargains.

### THE SLENDER TUNIC AND THE HIP-LENGTH OVERBLOUSE DIVIDE STYLE HONORS

**RICH, NEW MATERIALS ARE NOW SHOWN IN OUR SILK DEPARTMENT**

ART CREPE—Novelty and plaid Morocain are popular fabrics for the new style of Tunic and Over-Blouse. We have just placed in stock a select range, featuring many colored combinations in both light and dark designs, which will be sure to blend with any plain material. $1.75 and $1.95 yard.

### MENTIONING A FEW VALUES OF WORTH, PROCURABLE IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Best quality Canadian Feather-stop Ticking that will hold feathers, pillow width, 27 in., at 66c. yd.

Ticking width, 32 at 65c. yard ; 36 in .at 75c. yard.

Denim, of good sturdy wearing qualities, 28 in. wide, plain Black, at 45c., 50c. ; extra heavy, 65c. Plain Blue at 45c. and 50c. ; also Khaki at 45c .yard.

Extra good values in Striped Cottonade, 28 in. wide, at 50c. yard.

Our Shirting values can not be beat. Good serviceable grades at 30c., 35c., 40c. and 45c. for the best Canadian Shirting in plain Blue or Black and also in Stripes.

Angola Flannelette Shirtings in the heavier weights for winter wear, at 35 and 40 cents yard. These values are unequalled.

### THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE IN THE QUALITY OF SILK BROADCLOTH. CHOOSE THE BEST FOR 98C. PER YD.

From a shade range of 22 colors, we offer you during Fair week, a remarkable reduction on this popular line of silk. There has been a wonderful demand for this serviceable silk and this demand promises to continue during the Fall season. The best quality is what we offer you at this remarkable reduction.

### FASHION "ELECTS" A NEW SILHOUETTE IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' AUTUMN WRAPS

A new Silhouette, with its fitted effects and its varied types of flare, is a certainty this Fall. It fashionably divides honors with straight-line wraps of more staple conceptions.

Flares, when properly proportioned and expertly draped, create graceful attractive lines, which are exceedingly becoming to the greater majority of Women and Misses.

Our first Autumn Assemblage of new Coats have been developed by Canada's leading garment makers. They are authentically created from collar to hem.

Furs are extravagantly used on new Autumn Coats for warmth and ornamentation. They are most artistically applied in blending and contrasting shades, while the longer haired furs are considered most fashionable.

The color list for Autumn has been completely revised. Many shades prominent in other days are now high favorites.. Deep, rich tones of Plum, Pansy, Queenbird, Burgundy, Tanger, Brown, Dove, Bark, Cygent and Soudanese are among the newest.

A complete complement of sizes has been procured. We invite your earliest inspection.

Quality, Service, Value.

# THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.